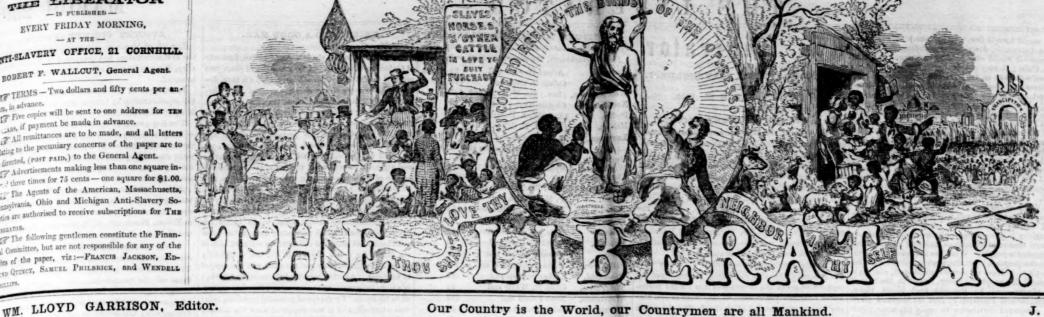
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Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, sylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soides are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-CON QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.'

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1585.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 12.

ttee on Federal Relations, in support of a Committee on Federal Relations, in support of a petition asking for a law to prevent the recapture of fugitive slares, and in a speech of the most nefariuse character has labored to prove to the people of this Commonwealth and of New England, that there is been no obligation on them individually, or the government, to obey the Constitution, or to State government, to obey the government, to obey the any law passed by regard as binding upon them any law passed by congress, by virtue of the authority of that instru-

Congress, by virtue of the authority of that histra-ment, since the Missouri compromise.

Phillips, the oracle of the higher law theory, has attempted to satisfy the people at large, that they have been paying fealty to a power long since de-finct, continuing to exist upon the wires of politi-cal dectors, who have contrived by their skill to dress the relief on in such a manner as to give it the apal dectors, who have containing the skeleton in such a manner as to give it the apearance of life, and to palm it off as a living bing. Mr. Phillips has, doubtless, in the judgment this followers, raised a knell that must summon arery to heaven or to hell; he has stated that evrery to heaven or heavy the state to resist this question and be referred to them, would rush to the ballotto support it. Oh, most knowing Phillips!

d szain: he wants the State to resist this state-And sgain: he wants the State of Constitution, and the and if it is outside of the Constitution, and the certain, should an attempt be made to enjoyed. ise a talk which our orator himself would greatly to his discomfort and disadvantage; ugh it is believed he can accommodate himself any disorder, so that the result promises arger liberty. Freedom! that is the idea; ring harp this gentleman plays so well, that as may come, and from the general despair that may find himself famous for covering the land th darkness. But, seriously, what does this genmon expect to accomplish by placing the State open rebellion against the general government? Admitting all that he says to be true in reference the Constitution as a contract being null and it, in consequence of the action of both sections the country, is this sufficient reason why he should sek to prevent a return to the kindly spirit in which it was formed by the statement of the past? under the mere pretence, too, of saving the fugitive toration to the service of his master. Does not know that the South are more sensitive on is point than any other, and that when he counthe State to pass an act over-riding the constiional rights of Southern men to arrest their es-ed negroes upon our soil, and carry them to tho

ce they came, that he counsels a which, if resulting in a disruption of the will place him and his co-workers on the of history among the moral and political es of mankind? We have no disposition to-him through his speech, or to sift his arments. It is enough to say that he desires to in-t the New England mind with the idea that it is the merely their moral and religious duty, but their dited right to make a law which is in direct conset with the Constitution, and which cannot be forced so long as there is any authority at Washton to resist it. 'Enact that bill,' says be, 'and tis set aside, enact it again—and if it is again aside, enact it a third time, and be certain that the law comes from the rotunda of the Capi-if the people do not make it effectual through Supreme Court, they will make it effectual over at Court; for the humanity!! of the people— ark that!) will be represented by the institutions Massachusetts in some form or other.' Oh, yes, Phillips! the humanity of Massachusetts, unr your precious instructions, is to be forced into addict with the general government, and all because ar woolly horse, which you ride so gallantly, is t made a pet of at Washington. The humanity Massichusetts, indeed. That is a sentiment we Massachusetts, indeed. That is a sentiment we erstand to make such a misapplication of, as you tould have them, and to which infamous end, all nergies of your natura! and acquired talents been for years, and continue to be devoted. ampion of liberty has so near at heart, and would reek all other interests to defend? Is it the honor Massachusetts? No; is it the material welfare the State? No; is it the spiritual welfare? e State? No; is it the spiritual welfare? if it is not the welfare of the State in any of its if it is not the welfare of the State in any of its sess and ramifications, what in the name of coma sense can it be, that thus moves the gentleman? by, it is the outside of the Constitution—he has behind 'that, and sitting himself down like a g, begins to croak about a liberty not in the Contation; and having placed himself outside of this midl, comfortable though it is, calls upon Massassits to follow him, and enjoy the right of makgal men free upon our soil. And for this fun, sens, Phillips & Co. are willing to 'let the Union de.' What a set of frogs, to be sure; we think it

What a set of frogs, to be sure; we think it teap-frog in good earnest, when that time We admire all men who battle for the right, when devils do not threaten their zeal; when such is case, they may be said, in common parlance,

To case, they may be said, in common parlance, your things into the ground.

To suppose for a moment that the people of the soft will yield their right to arrest fugitives, and arry them back from whence they came, is absurd; be South is more determined now than ever on this sight, since it is sought so persistently to deprive them of it.

We have our doubts as to the great preponderance of roters in Massachusetts being in favor of any

account doubts as to the great preponder-nee of oters in Massachusetts being in favor of any sch law as Mr. Phillips advocates; his hopes are the sanguine. We feel quite sure that the men of this Sate, let them hate as they may the institution of slaver. arery, and the constitutional requirements of remittion of fugitives, are by no means prepared many an issue with the authorities at Washingas to the right of the South to take from our the familiary. fugitive held to service in a slave Stave.
however, shall prove to be the action of our held to service in a slave State. If we have only to say that they pursue a which is leading them to a fatal fall. If the show which is leading them to a fatal fall. If the street by which we became a Union has not been shifully executed, the North are as much to blame a the South, and have as much to atone for herefore, for Mr. Phillips to set up the plea of a search of contract, as good ground for annihilating stat little good faith does remain, instead of trying a passore the integrity of the Constitution, is crimical in the extreme, and indicates either a very bad in the extreme, and indicates either a very bad rt, or a badly diseased brain. If he is such a hamiltarian—such a lover of his race, (indeed, all es,) as he would have us believe—why does he take a common sense rational view of things, if finding that the evil he combats cannot be exceed down without sad results, go to work gently dairly to overcome the obnoxious presence, by discipled in the suntenance of the such as a suntenance of the sound in the suntenance of the suntena handog? It is not wise to crowd the South; she held a share of power too long in this government, now that she is being eclipsed by the North, sabinit to insult. She will yield, and gracefully it, to the operation of natural causes, tending to half up the North, and place the government in its

hands; but touch her honor, wound her pride by insult, by taking undue advantage of a prosperity which she has aided in gaining for us, and what other result can follow, than a hatred of the most bitter nature? Let the people of New England consider carefully the precise state of the case, and remember, that however much they may be attached to negro liberty, a forbearance of that attachment to maintee on Federal Relations, in support of a where Southern rights are involved is imperative.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS. where Southern rights are involved is imperative, in order to preserve our free institutions, and en-courage the growth of liberal government in Europe! If a rupture of our political relations with the South should occur, through any excess at the North of fellow-feeling for the slave, we shall find our gain fellow-feeling for the slave, we shall find our gain on the score of humanity nothing, and our political loss incalculable. We say again, our only safety is in Union, and manly dealings with the South upon the question of slavery. She has the right of going into any territory belonging to the United States with her negroes, and of reclaiming, in any free State, all such property when found and proved; those rights cannot, and ought not to be restricted; the South may surrrender them as a matter of compromise, but they cannot be denied her under the

NULLIFYING THE FUOITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Ne deeply regret that the Committee on Federal Relations should have lent their sanction to the bill to prohibit the rendition of inglitive slaves, which was reported to the House hast Friday. The scheme is so full of mischief, and so inoperative for any practical good, that while we acquit the majority of the Committee of any improper motives in reporting it, and readily admit that many honest men may be led unthinkingly to approve of it, we cannot help suspecting that sinister designs have had somothing to do with its origin and development. We are confident that the people of Massachusetts want nothing of the kind. Their record is too clear, their present position too commanding, the auguries of their future too bright to need any such strained and futile legislation as that proposed.

But we do not purpose at this time to open any elaborate controversy on the matter. There will be time enough for that, should we prove mistaken in our expectation that the Legislature will spill to meed any such strained and futile legislation as that proposed.

But we do not purpose at this time to open any felaborate controversy on the matter. There will be time enough for that, should we prove mistaken in our expectation that the Legislature will spill the provential to the provential provential spill to be such a free colored person to read and write. In the comes up in course. We now throw out only a few obvious considerations, lest erroneous conclusions might possibly be derived from our silence.

The Figitive Slave Law is manifestly about as near a 'dead letter' in Massachusetts as any statue can well be. Whatever may be the reasons for this, we are quite contented with the fact. Two slaves have been returned, under circumstances which will probably never occur again. How many have been escaping every year across our soil—neither starved nor delayed in their journey—we have no means of accertaining. It was recently stated in the Assembly of Now York, that 176 fagitives had passed thr

Now the proposed bill says:

prison, or earry out of this Commonwealth, any person one service or labor, as a lave, to the party claiming him shall be punished by imprisonment, in the State Prison, not exceeding five years.

Did ever two railroad trains headed towards each other on the same track, come into a more dead collision than will these two clauses, in case the latter should be made a law? Did ever a hand-carencounter a fully equipped locomotive train with so many chances of having its own way, as would a State statute started into operation with the arowed purpose of overriding the Constitution of the United State? We make no argument on this point, because there is room for none. It is too tate in the day—and would always have been very foolish—to contend that the above clause of the Constitution does not refer to slaves. Even Mr. Garrison will resort to no such delusion, but, in admitting the clear meaning of the phraseology, also says:

\*Snough that, for seventy rears, all the Courts, and the people have understood these compromises of the Constitution.

There are many minor considerations which we might notice, if we thought it necessary. Thus, we might point out the discreditable estimate which the act seems to put on human liberty. The first section declares in substance that every person coming into the Commonwealth is a freeman; but, according to the second section, the penalty for reducing such freeman to bondage is imprisonment' not exceeding five years. It would tune be probable and the proposed action is clearly and grossly unconstitutional. We will not now examined the through good report or evil report. But the moment it trunches upon the grand constitutional limited to which was and our fathers have assented, we will not stop to inquire whether the path leads through good report or evil report. But the moment intenches upon the grand constitutional limited to which we and our fathers have assented, we will not stop to inquire whether the path leads through good report or evil report. But the moment intenches upon th

(Concluded.) The treatment of the free colored people in the Slave States is far more oppressive than in the Free. There, they are not only disliked, but also feared. Yet, though the laws against them are more severe than at the North, their opportunities for prosper-ing are greater. In both respects their condition in the Slave States is analogous to that of the Jews in Medieval Europe. Hated and trampled on, they were still needed; they were an essential element in the business of society, and therefore they prospered.

The tyranny exercised over the free colored people in the Slave States may be illustrated by a few facts.

the South may surrender them as a matter of compromise, but they cannot be denied her under the Constitution. She agreed to that contract in consideration of those privileges, and she will, we trust, be permitted to remain in the undisturbed possession of them.

W. A. C.

1. Every colored man, living in a Slave State, is by law presumed to be a slave. Thus the law of South Carolina of 1740, providing the way by which persons held as slaves and claiming to be free shall being suit for freedom, says: 'Provided, that in any action or suit, &c., the burden of proof shall law area to the plaintiff, and it shall always be prelay upon the plaintiff, and it shall always be pre-sumed that every negro, Indian, mulatto, and mes-NULLIFYING THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. tizes is a slave, unless the contrary be made to ap-

lutely safe retreat for one which would never be free from alarms, and could only assure security at the expense of commotion and bloodshed?

We assume that the proposed bill comes into direct collision with the Constitution of the United States. No man in whom sophistry has not taken the place of common sense, will dream of saying the contrary. It only needs that the two things be put together. For instance, the Constitution says:

'No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up or claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

Now the proposed bill says:

In Kentucky the law runs, that, 'if any negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall at any time lift his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall his his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall his his or her hand in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, shall his his or her hand in oppositio

Whoever shall arrest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to arrest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, any person for the alleged reason that such person owes service or labor, as a slave, to the party claiming him, shall be punished by imprisonment, in the State Prison, not exceeding five years.

as native whites.

But two or three things are to be noticed in this table. The average is 28 convicts to 10,000 colored persons. But in Pennsylvania, which contains 53,000 colored persons, the largest number of any Free State, the average is only 8 to 10,000, scarcely greater than the average of foreign convicts to the foreign population. The inference is, that, as the number of free colored persons increases, crime is diminished among them. But on the other hand, in Vermont, containing only 718 colored persons, there were none in the penitentiary. Yet both these facts are explained by a single consideration. The colored people on the time when there should envery part of this dear New England. The colored people ought to diversify their occupations. They should not be satisfied with being only 718 colored persons, there were none in the penitentiary. Yet both these facts are explained by a single consideration. The colored people ought to diversify their occupations. They should not be satisfied with being only 718 colored persons, there were none in the penitentiary. Yet both these facts are explained by a single consideration. The colored people ought to diversify their occupations. They should not be satisfied with being only arbers, waiters, and sailors. Each one who has a special talent should cultivate it. Let him not try to be a lawyer, unless he can be a good one. Let him not try to be a lawyer, unless he can be a good one. Let him not write books, of which we have to say. They are very good, considering. But if he can be first-rate in anything, so as to be the best dentist, or engineer, or artist, or engraver, or gursmith, or outlist, or reporter, in the place, then those who wish to have their work well done must go to him, and they do well. Where they are treated kindly by the whites, as in Vermont, where there is little good—will than they.

The colored people ought to diversify their occupations. They should not be satisfied with being rother time when there should leave on cartist of the time wh

with better fruits a little good-will than they.

That there should be few colored persons in the penitentiaries in the Slave States is not surprising. Every plantation is a penitentiary for its own slaves. It punishes them, however, not by five or ten years imprisonment, but by fitty or a hundred lashes. This is much more economical, for they can thus be sent again to work immediately. Few planters would care to lose the service of a slave for five years, by letting him go to the penitentiary.

On the whole, then, we think we may say, that our colored population are remarkably free from crime, when we consider the disadvantages under which they labor. As long as only 28 in 10,000 commit offences making them liable to the states prison, we can hardly say that they are vicious, degraded, and criminal as a body. As long as only 38 in 10,000 commit offences making them liable to the states prison, we can hardly say that they are vicious, degraded, and criminal as a body. As long as only 38 in 10,000 down at once the popular sweeping charge of utter worthlessness. These facts show a people struggling against difficulties, and struggling well; contriving, symbol word or other, to got a support, though ninety-five occupations out of a hundred are closed against them; making sure progress, sending their children to school, and gradually accumulating property and knowledge.

The colored people are to be educated and moved through their social and affectionate mature. Make of them pariahs and outlaws, and you corrupt and degrade them; show them sympathy and knowledge.

The colored people are to be educated and moved through their social and affectionate mature. Make of the making sure progress, sending their children the property and knowledge.

The colored people are to be educated and moved through their social and affectionate mature. Make of the mature and the progress, and they repay it a thousand-fold. In all those cities where they are the best treated,—in Clincin anti, and Clereland, and Columbus,—they are the m

then from the public car, steamboat, omnibus. If the free colored man has a genius for invention, and makes a discovery which would enrich a white man, the law says. 'You are not a citizen, you cannot have a patent.' A white shoemaker may become a United States Senator, a white blacksmith Governor Massachusetts; but when Governor Bashford of Wisconsin issued a commission as Notary Public to H. Nolan, a colored man, the Secretary of State refused to file the paper, and wrote on it. 'This spapenintment is in violation of the Constitution, and is therefore void.' "Judge Bicknell of Indiana has decided that railroad companies may require colored passengers to produce evidence of their freedom. If the colored man wishes to buy a Western farm, the United States land offices give him no right to enter land, since he is not a citizen. Thus when Christianize was something infinite and immortal. Most Americans, who have never met and, since he is not a citizen. Thus when Christianize was something infinite and immortal. Most Americans, who have never met at the united States land offices give him no right to enter land, since he is not a citizen. Thus when Christianize was more many to the constitution, and is the colored people are weak, beat their burdens, 'Indeed These circumstances, what degree of virtue may we fairly expect of them? Pat on one side these poor refugees from slavery, uneducated, without money, without a trade, and refused admittance into any, with no hope of a career, conscious of living amid a dark cloud of prejudice. Put on the other side the white population, with its free shools, academies, and colleges, its churches, books, and lectures, its accumulated property, its career opened to all talents. What shall be the respective proportion in jails and penitentiaries from these two classes? Why, from the upper and middle classes of the whites we draw no recruits for the prison. Near the proportion in pairs and penitentiaries from these two classes? Why, from the upper and middle classes of the white

master painters, shop-keepers, and growing rich every year.

But what can the colored people of the Free States do to improve their condition? Some say, 'They ought to go to Africa.' But to this we see objections.

The following seem strong objections to the plan of colonization in Liberia, regarding it either as a plan for getting rid of slavery, or getting rid of the Growing regarded merely as a missionary station, or a commercial station in Africa, it is unobjectionable. But regarded as a means of putting an end to Southern slavery, or as a means of removing the free colored people out of our way, it is liable to very graye objections. These are:

1. Impracticability. We have in this country, by the last census, 3,198,324 slaves, and 428,637 free

Madison Democrat, July 16th, 1857.

THE LAW OF GOD AND THE LAW OF MAN.

The late Daniel Webster refused to legislate against slavery in New Mexico, because, as he said, he did not wish to re-enact a law, of God. The physical features of the country, according to his assumption, were an eternal ordinance against slavery and there was no need, in that case, of human legislation. As well enact that water should not run up hill, or that the earth should turn from east to west, as to pass laws in order to repulse slavery of New Mexico.

Mr. Webster was positive and eloquent on this theme, and all his followers, and a great many who were not his followers, echoed his earnest assurances with evident comfort to themselves, and to the utter confusion of all abolitionists and Wilmot-provisomen. It was suspected at the time that this was a mere dodge behind an alleged divine authority, to escape the responsibility of a just exercise of human error days of the country in the day of New Mexico.

The late Daniel Webster refused to legislate against slavery in New Mexico, because, as he said, he did not wish to re-enact a level of the day of the physical features of the country, according to the physical features of the country against slavery in New Mexico.

The late Daniel Webs

were known, does not appear. All that does appear would not be the calculations of the Colonization Society, were known, does not appear. All that does appear to look as if freedom was an injury and slavery a blessing to the colored man, he parades then they would show what a curse freedom is to a color-def man. The cannot get any such facts, he says, "I have not got then; but if I had them, I know the them? Instead of sending this slaves to be made willing to go! Taking, however, these statistics as given by the influence of the cannot get any such facts, he says, "I have not got them; but if I had them, I know the them? Instead of sending the slaves to the saver of the s mission, are punishable with from three months to three years imprisonment, and with from \$25 to \$100 fine. The penalty for gambling with a slave is a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding three months. A reward is provided for apprehending runaways, and the sheriffs are compelled to take care of such when delivered to them, at the risk of being amenable to the owner for the value of the slave, and to take steps for restoring them to their owners, or if no owner comes forward to claim them, to provide for their sale at public vendue.

It is also provided that the owners of slaves shall be compelled to provide adequately for their maintenance, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or fined not more than \$1,000, for inhuman treatment of a slave. This law also provides punishment for slaves convicted of crimes and misdemeanors; forbids negroes or mulattoes giving

vides punishment for slaves convicted of crimes and misdemeanors; forbids negroes or mulattoes giving evidence in courts against whites; prohibits marriages between whites and negroes, and makes all attempts to procure such alliances punishable. The attempt to commit or the committal of a rape upon a white female by a negro or mulatto is made punishable with death. Emancipation of slaves in the territory is totally prohibited. Slaves are not allowed to go off their master's premises after sunset, without a pass. Provision is made for recovery of a slave unlawfully detained from the owners by another person, by reletained from the owners by another person, by re-

plevin, or habeas corpus.

The act took effect from the date of its passage, which occurred on the 26th of January last.

These are fundamentally the same provisions as are made in other slave states or territories in which the law of soil and climate does not operate; they look, as in all other cases, like simple devices of selfishness, to protect and maintain a valuable species of property; they look like the ordinary muniments and defences of the institution, which finds the same reasons for its existence in New Mexico that it finds elsewhere; but we presume that they are not to be interpreted in that light, and that they are wilful efforts to counteract the 'natural laws of that man should not be permitted to legislate in favor of the divine law, while he has such large scope to legislate against it; or that it should be needless or improper for him to aid the efforts of soil and climate, while he is allowed the utmost latitude in countervaling them. In fact, we think that a countervailing them. In fact, we think that a little timely assistance given to the endeavors of nature, by human enactments, would not have been out of place in New Mexico, in spite of the dictum of Mr. Webster, and the enthusiastic plaudits he received from his friends.

CUBA TAKEN AT TAMMANY HALL! 'A grand Democratic rally to extend the area of freedom,' by acquiring the Island of Cuba, with its extensive population of slaves, was called by the Tammany General Committee for last evening, at Tammany Hall.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of one delegate from each Ward, and among the number were the following distinguished advocates of freedom:

WILLIAM D. KENNEDY, Soft Politician, Chairman. ALFRED CHANCELIOR, small politician and stand-ig candidate for party favors. WILLIAM BAIRD, Ex-Alderman and proprietor of a

Fourth Ward rum-shop.

EDWARD C. McConnell, Ex-Councilman, Ex-Allerman; once indicted for assaulting a Duane-street

M. Tuoney, Alderman, rum-seller, and Chairman f the Stump-tail Committee on Swill Milk. Thos. C. Field, Public Administrator, down

Among the dead men.

James Irving, friend of J. Morrissey, Esq., suspected of being implicated in the row which resulted in the death of W. Poole, Esq., and late an official in the Street Department, and generally available in

ALEX. WARD, General Fugleman of the Tammany Committee, and anxious to serve his fellow-citizens.

As usual, the gun was fired, a brass band played, As usual, the gun was fired, a brass band played, and a bonfire was lighted, and the usual effect was not produced. The unterrified did not turn out, as in duty bound they should, in obedience to party mandates. Not more than eight hundred persons were present at any time.

Of the speakers from abroad who had been announced, only Sentor Brown of Mississippi was present.

The platform was ornamented with those distinguished apostles of Freedom, Bill Kennedy, Ike Fowler, Sawyer Rynders, Dan Delevan, Jack Clan-cy, Corneil Campbell, Mike Halpin, Ned McConnell, Tom Dunlap (late of the Pewter Mug), Dug. Tay-lor, and the Hon. John Cochrane of 'incarnate At 8 o'clock, Mr. Chairman Kennedy called the

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Chairman Kennedy called the meeting to order, and announced its object to the 800 advocates of freedom who had assembled. He nominated Andrew H. Mickle, ex-Mayor, but for many years an extinguished luminary of Freedom, relighted for this occasion only, to preside.

The nomination was received with faint applause, started by Capt. Rynders, whose efforts in behalf of Freedom have made him famous. The Printers was commendably brief and praiseworthily inaudible in his remarks.

was commenced by order and prassworthly mudatole in his remarks.

EDWARD C. McConnell (whose demonstration in behalf of freedom at the late residence of Miss Ridge-ley in Duane street secured for him the attention of the Grand Jury) read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which he put in nomination.

The PRESIDENT then announced that the Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator from Mississippi, would address the meeting. The Hon. Senator took the stand amid the cheers of the multitude. He said Cuba must and should be ours. The decree has gone forth, and there exists nowhere power on earth to revoke it. (Cheers.) The question was how? There were three ways of getting her; first by purchase; that was the most honorable. Second by conquest; that was the most certain; and, third, by fillibustering, which was the most probable. If Spain would sell out that piece of real estate, we would give two hundred millions of dollars. If she would

arilla

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NG, Boston.

I, N. H. Medicine every May 7 18 VKINS.

TLE PANCE REary and useful abover in behalf which no person noble deeds.

of 420 pages, portrait of Mr.

reet, Boston.

ell or exchange ould do well to or means of el-illiams, Room No. 1

not sell, he would propose to enter into negotiations which would give indemnity for the past and security for the future from the aggressive character of Spain against this free and enlightened Republic. But if this could not be done, he would abrogate the neutrality laws, and say to the fillibusters, take her, and let slip the does of war. We wanted textitorial as let slip the dogs of war. We wanted territorial ex-pansion. No pent up Utica should contract our powers, for the whole boundless continent was ours. pausion. No pent up Utica should contract our powers, for the whole boundless continent was ours. (Tremendous cheers.) We had thus got Texas, and California. This was a great and glorious country. Mr. Jefferson was of this opinion when he bought Louisiana, and at what was regarded as an extravagant price for real estate at that time. Yet, who among the free and god-like citizens now assembled in Tammany Hall would give up one foot of that sacred soil? (Loud cheers.) That great man, James K. Polk (cheers), had secured Texas, and had secured California, with its gold. Then why should we not take Cuba? We wanted more territory. We wanted sugar. We wanted Cuba for her agri-We wanted sugar. We wanted Cuba for her agri-cultural resources. And he wanted it for a little cultural resources. And he wanted it for a little reason of his own—for the expansion of Slavery. (Applause.) Let Greeley understand it; let Garrison understand it; let all the bloody Abolition crew understand it; let all the bloody Abolition crew understand it. (Loud applause.) They said that England and France would object—the d—lthey did! (Loud applause.) If England and France wanted to go to war about it, let them, and be d—d! (Great applause.) Suppose those governments should go on stilts, if we don't bring them down, d—n me! (Renewed cheering and laughter.) What is it to us whether they like it or not? when England, the bloody old bruiser (applause) has gone slashing round the world, insulting everybody, fighting everybody, and plundering everybody. Here a poor Englishman who was drunk, and had not the fear of T—

Here a poor Englishman who was drunk, and had not the fear of Tammany before his eyes, sald 'gammon.' Immediately arose a storm of 'put him out!' and the fists of the short boys extemporized an acquaintance with his physiogonomy. He begged in vain; he had committed the unpardonable sin. Only the voice of the great Rynders could restore order.

Senator Brown went on to say that in case of a war with England and France the chances were that we should see an American General hoist the stars and stripes over the Tuilleries and the Palace of St. James. (Enthusiastic applause.) Talk about offending Spanish pride; why, Spain had already ceded territory twenty-one times in her history, and you might as well tell him that a woman who had been debauched twenty-one times would be offended at the twenty-second time. True, ladies of that class were apt to be coy at first, but that would soon wear off. If Cuba were to come to us a free cass were apt to be coynteness, but that would soon wear off. If Cuba were to come to us a free territory, his anxiety to get her, like Bob Acres' courage, would ooze out at his finger end. What condition of the African race in the Island was the condition of the African race in the Island of Cuba? Was it as good as in the Southern States? He appealed to Lloyd Garrison himself, to Gerrit Smith, or to descend lower, if possible, he appealed to Horaco Greeley (applause), if the condition of the African raised in Cuba were not infinitely worse than in the Southern States. He believed that Slavery was of divine origin (applause); that God devery was of divine origin (applause); that in the southern States. He believed that Gadvery was of divine origin (applause); that God decreed it from the foundation of the world (great applause); that the African was destined, from his plause); that the African was destined, from his creation, to become the servant of the white man (continued applause); and his own opinion was, that every one before him would be better off if he had a nigger to wait upon him. (Loud and continued applause)

plause.)
cown said he had spoken the sentiments of his own heart in its deepest recesses, and he believed he had spoken the sentiments of a vast majority of the democratic party; and charged the reporters, in the words of Othello:

# Nor set down aught in malice.

The Hon. John Cochrane next harangued the meeting. He was goological and rhetorical at the same time—referring to the waters of the Gulf, which had divorced Cuba—the fairest sister of America—from us, and now the time was come to get her hack into our arms—which were open to embrace her. And if she didn't want to be embraced, she must be embraced without reference to braced, she must be embraced without reference to her wishes, because the time had come when she should be ours. The safety of this country depended upon getting her; for if she remained as she there was no telling the calamities which would fall upon this country and the Democratic party. The honorable gentlemen was also saccharine, and insisted that because we raised cotton and rice, and held the control of their market, we must, ex necessi tend the sphere of influence over sugar, and with a tend the sphere of influence over sugar, and what short supply of cotton, sugar and rice, the speaker argued that Europe would be unable to go to war. As a matter of fact, then, the taking of Cuba beame a great humanitarian measure, designed to su came a great humanitarian measure, designed to supersede the peace society. Again, if we had Cuba, the ad valorem duty being gone, we would be no longer compelled to serimp ourselves in our tea or coffee. Having exhausted sugar, the speaker touched on tobacco, and finally struck a balance between Cuba and the United States in their commercial dealings, and showed that Cuba had a balance of trade against us of over forty millions of dellars. and Cato. The acquisition of Cuba being a fore-gone conclusion, the speaker's remarks had an evi-dent fillibuster squint toward Guiana and Brazil. We must, therefore, have Cuba. The necessities of commerce demanded it, if we had to take it by right of power. Had England we have been also to the concommerce demanded it, if we had to take it by right of power. Had England not bombarded Canton— had she not obliterated a third of Asia from the map of the world-had not we driven off the Aborimap of the world—had not we driven off the Abori-gines? With these as his premises, the speaker could find no reason why we should not exterminate Greasers in Cuba. He was in favor of taking it by virtue of necessity or the law of nature, or by the f power if necessary. (Cheers.) There was when America should have struck, and that was when the Black Warrior was seized; and had we a pilot at the helm then, Cuba would have been ours. (Cheers.) But another casus belli would arise in which a white warrior would be prominent, when the cohorts of America would be recommended. was when the Black en the cohorts of America would descend upon sisland with a sword in one hand, and a purse ir the other. (Loud cheers.) He was sure that his words found a full response in the meeting. (Applause.) In conclusion he said that the standard of nany was afloat, and its blood-red folds in nt of the morning would exhibit the word of latry—' Cuba!' Mr. Cochrane then retired

Captain Rynders said he was only going to say few words. (A Voice— Go ahead, invincible Rynders.') When he got started, he intended to gahead. (Hurrah.) He would not enter into an ex-

# A Voice-Go ahead, invincible Rynders.

Captain RYNDERS-Now, if that fellow wants to Captain RYNDERS—Now, if that fellow wants to speak, for God's sake let him speak, and I will pay him for it. He would not enter into a long discussion, for they had had enough to satisfy any reasonable crowd. (That's so.) But he would offer a few suggestions. Much had been said about our country and other countries fillipassing but he country and other countries fillibustering, but he thought they had left the gist of the matter out. Mr. Cochrane had described Cuba in a most poetical manner. He had likened her unto a beautiful maid tender and full of the condensation. tender and full of wishes, with her arms extended to oung America; and if he was not mistaken, Yo America had a most hearty wish to embrace Miss America nad a most nearty wish to embrace Miss Cuba. (Applause and laughter.) We were willing to do this on reasonable terms—to legalize the marriage solemnity, and pay for it; but if Miss Cuba's mother will not listen to reason in the way of purchase or legal marriage; all the way we can do is to run over there, and run away with her, and marry her anylow (laughter) and the if marry her anyhow (laughter), and then if her mother don't like it, let her submit to the only argument she can, at the cannon's mouth. (6 and laughter.) Mr. Brown had said that if stood in the English channel or at the mouth of the Seine, and we should attempt to interfere with Eng-Seine, and we should attempt to interfere with England or France in their attempt to take it, they would laugh at us; but they would do more than that—they would take it themselves first; they would not have cared about laughing at us, but would take it, and then say, 'You are fools that you didn't take it.' (Laughier.) Young America could take Cuba. Let them but repeal the Neutrality laws, and we would go there, and take it on our own hook. (Applause.) Instead of, as Mr. Cochrane eaid, Cuba sailing into New York bay, there would be a large portion of New York sailing into Havana bay. (Applause.) In less than ten days, the stars and stripes would be floating over the Moro Castle. (Applause.) They knew that, as a public officer, he could not be a fillibuster. (Laughter.) He would do his duty, but it went awfully he could not be a fillibuster. (Laugh-uld do his duty, but it went awfully (Laughter.) He agreed with

they would have it free. (Applause.) He believed they would have it free. (Applause.) He believed in the democratic doctrine of extending the area of freedom—it would ever be their doctrine. We will have Cuba; it may not be to-morrow or next day, but we will have it, let them call it fillibustering or whatever they choose. What did England and Russia and Austria and France care about international law? When did they ever observe it? Did Russia when she wanted to take Turkey? When she divided Poland, England and France stood by. Was that fillibustering? They divided a country of as gallant, brave and noble people as ever trod the face of the globe. (Applause.) And when England butchered 22,000 souls in one day in India, the Queen offered up prayer. (Laughter.) He won-

(Languer.) The difference between our initiouster ing and that of other nations was that we had never and Constitution, and also two series of Resolutio subjugated a people. When we extended our terrial all of which were published as above. subjugated a people. When we extended our territory, the people enjoyed the same privileges with us. (That's so.) Have we ever despoiled land, and made slaves of the people? Never, except in the case of the nigger—and he thought that about right. (Applause and laughter.) But let England allow her conquered territories to enjoy the same privileges with herself. Look at Ireland. (Cheers.) He did not say this to tickle the Irish—he would see every one of them to the devil first. (Laughter.) He did not say this to tickle the Irisa—ne would are, therefore, a very small minority, see every one of them to the devil first. (Laughter.)

There was a party in this country which decried the brethren whom they are accusts the brethren by a very great gu extend the area of freedom. (That's so.) Well, that was so; but the democratic party was an open party, and not a sneaking party. (Applause.) There were men there to-night who wanted sugar free, and they would have it. (Applause.) In 1844 he had stood up for Texas and Oregon and 54:40, and people laughed at him, and said he was cray; that Texas couldn't reach the Rio Grande, and that Oregon was away up north in a region that the Oregon was away up north in a region that the black republicans never heard of. But the demo-cratic party had been successful with that cry, and it he lived until 1860, he would bring out his old banner, and add Cube to it. (Applicable 1978) we would not allow ourselves to be dodgen out of Cuba now. The democratic party must triumph. God help the country when it did not triumph—there would be no extension of freedom, no liberty, no Union, but the North, and South, and West—he they would join England—(laughter)—would be ous of forming an anti-slavery character in the were going. We were bound to have Cuba, and he told them we would have it. (Applause.) Young to represent it as already bearing that character, and to press the suggestion of this idea somewhat further than truth will warrant. America has proclaimed it, and the venerable head of government at Washington has sanctioned it; and, as Jackson said, 'the democratic party wills it.' He would add, to use a valgar expression, he did not think all hell could stop it. (Applause and laughter.)

The real amount of 'Church Anti-Slavery' that exists in the country is sufficiently indicated by the fact, that even the fifty who were culled from all the

ments avowed, amidst enthusiastic plaudits, as were unblushingly proclaimed at this Tammany hall depoint jority, while all the rest was voted unanimously. The probability is, that the addition of fifty ministers THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

citing, as a part of the school exercises, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, according to the Protestant version, though a large part of the pupils are Catholics, is a very instructive case. No doubt it appeared to the Boston School Committee and to the teachers of the Elliot School a great piece of absurdity, if not of mischief, on the part of the Rev. Father Wiget of St. Mary's Church, to stir up the religious prejudices of their pupils.

er. The Rev. Father Wiget of St. at our public schools, though very anxious to have their children instructed in the ordinary branches of secular knowledge, and ready to avail themselves of our public schools for that purpose, are extremely unwilling to expose them to the chance of misintruction on the subject of religion. The matter of religious instruction they prefer to leave to their priests. It is not enough that Catholic scaled to the property of the content of the cont religious instruction they prefer to leave to their priests. It is not enough that Catholic zealots should have a chance, as they must and will, at the best, to denounce our public schools as godless? Why give them the opportunity to substitute for this the still more damaging charge of heretical in-Why give them the opportunity to substitute for this the still more damaging charge of heretical instruction and heretical practices? Why turn the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments from a source of edification into an occasion for religious wrangles, rebellion, protest and martyrdom on the part of the children, passion and rataning on the part of the teachers? Were it ever so desirable to combine in our schools religious with secular instruction, the division of religious sentiment which prevails among us makes that very difficult, if not impracticable; and with so many other sources of religious instruction open, why employ our schools for that purpose at the manifest risk of driving away a considerable part of those whom it is most desirable to retain, as the public school affords almost their only chance of obtaining the rudiments of knowledge?—New York Tribune.

PEN AND INK PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR SEWARD. —The following is from the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript:

ondent of the Boston Transcript:

'What man is there who can pretend to describe him? We see a short, delicately made man, with a singular looking wrinkled face and Roman nose, a head calculated to puzzle Spurzheim, covered with coarse and rather short gray hair, not very tidily brushed: bushy, gray even was overhanging eyes head calculated to puzzle Spurzheim, covered with coarse and rather short gray hair, not very tidily brushed; bushy, gray eyebrows overhanging eyes most remarkable for their brilliancy of expression; clothed in attire neat to precision, but negligently worn. We hear him speak, and his voice is poor, evidently injured by the long and prodigal use of snuff—his delivery careless even to slouchiness,—leaning against his desk with his hands in his pockets,—his only gestures made with his head, which only gestures made with his head,

### The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 25, 1859.

#### A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The readers of the Liberator saw, last week, an ac-

ount of a Convention recently assembled at Worcester, to take action in regard to slavery. This Con-Queen offered up prayer. (Laughter.) He wondered did God listen to that prayer. (Laughter.) Housesd it never went higher than the Queen's had. (Laughter.)

A Voice—Go in.' head. (Laughter.)

A VOICE—'Go in.'

Capt. RYNDERS—If you will not talk so much, my good fellow, people won't know you are a fool. (Laughter.) The difference between our fillibuster—and to adopt a Preamble, Declaration of Principles and Constitution, and also two series of Resolutions.

are, therefore, a very small minority, separated from against the government, because it endeavored to christian brethren' by a very great gulf, not only of extend the area of freedom. (That's so.) Well, opinion but of principle. The reason why the churches Christian brethren' by a very great gulf, not only of

The members of the new Society are not satisfied with this state of things. They wish their churches, if he lived until 1860, he would bring out his old banner, and add Cuba to it. (Applause.) There was no dodging in that day as there is in this, and we would not allow ourselves to be dodged out of have set a good example by publicly stating the

they would join england—(haughter)—would be out forming an anti-slavery character in the split up into miserable factions quarreling about a dead nigger. (Laughter.) That was where we were going. We were bound to have Cuba, and he to represent it as already bearing that character, and

tugner.)
It being now after ten o'clock, a motion was made 'evangelical' denominations, and brought together by to adjourn, which was carried.—N. Y. Tribune.

To Where, outside of the bottomless pit—except found in New England and New York to unite in the in the United States-could such a depraved and desperate assembly be convened, and such satanic sentiments avowed, amidst enthusiastic plaudits, as were ing.' This expression passed only by a large ma-

more, however nicely selected, from the States in question, would have turned the majority the other The trouble in one of the Boston Public Schools, growing out of the practice introduced into it of reciting, as a part of the school exercises, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Description. way, both upon that particular expression, and upon

part of the Rev. Father Wiget of St. Mary's Church, to stir up the religious prejudices of their pupils against this part of the school exercises, and to exert his pastorial authority in forbidding them to join in these recitations. It is no part of our business to defend Father Wiget; but if the Boston School Committee consider him a firebrand, what shall be said of their wisdom or common sense in going to work to arrange matters as if on purpose to furnish him an opportunity to kindle a fire? And what is to be said of the judgment, to leave the humanity out of account, of the teacher who, by dint of corporeal punishment and repeated chastisements with a ratan, makes a religious martyr of one of his punish and attempts of the supplementations. The closing resolution of their leave the fire the rection—the course of policy indicated in their 'Resolutions,' subsequently adopted, is self-contradictory and suicidal.

dint of corporeal punishment and repeated chastised ments with a ratan, makes a religious martyr of one of his pupils, and attempts to force him, on a question of religion, to obey the schoolmaster rather than the principle. the ad valorem duty being gone, we would be no longer compelled to serimp ourselves in our tea or coffee. Having exhausted sugar, the speaker touched on tobacco, and finally struck a balance between Cuba and the United States in their commercial dealings, and showed that Cuba had a balance of trade against us of over forty millions of dollars. Leaving commerce, the speaker became classic. He drew a parallel between Rome and Carthage and the United States and Cuba, and capped the climax by instituting a comparison between Senator Brown

casion of rebellion on the part of the condient, and gross oppression on the part of the teachers?

It has been alleged that a portion of the Catholic elergy are hostile to our whole system of public schools. It is said that they prefer that the Catholic children should have no education at all, except they receive it at Catholic hands, duly mixed up mixed up with the peculiar tenets of that faith. If such be worked to be avoided to which is calculated to inflame that feeling, or to give it an opportunity for practical effect. It is difficult to see why the Lord's Prayer, or the company deports. It is the company deports the case of the confer as an executive Committee are instructed to co Commandments, however proper in a Sunday School, of which the object is to teach religion, need be introduced into our public schools, of which the hope the children to make the ti-slavery allies, includes the pastors of two churches ach the children to read, Park street church, which plundered a respectable Mary's, probably considers these chants, for it seems the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer were chanted, not recited, as an intrusion into his particular duty of superintending the religious instructicular duty of superintending the religious instruc-tion and directing the religious devotions of the Catholic children of his parish. The Catholics who, no one but a 'respectable white person'; and yet the who have never in the slightest degree opposed these Haverhill. Hopkinton

practical aid from such. If they will be true to the excellent and truly anti-slavery statements of their constitutional basis, they will work with truth and righteousness, and will surely attain a measure of suc cess. If they fritter away, by compromise, the truths which are now displayed on their banner, and which markedly distinguish them from ninety-nine hundredths of the ministers and churches in the land, their enterprise will soon sink into the oblivion which has swallowed an earlier 'Clerical Appeal.'-c. x. w

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, sustain its high reputation, and is exceedingly interesting. The following is its diversified table of contents: rolls about independently of his body,—thus deliberately, and more in the tone of conversation than
of debate,—he pours out the most beautiful specimens of rhetoric, the clearest logic in language of
Saxon parity, the profoundest axioms, prophecies
that never fail, legal aphorisms true as the statutes,
illustrations drawn from every source which literature has reached,—all clothed in language not one
word of which need ever be blotted out. He never
says a foolish thing.

Agrarianism; Bulls and Bears; Prayer for Life;
Odds and Ends from the Old World; Two Sniffs;
Palfrey's and Arnold's Histories; Drifting; Roba di
tion; Our Skater Belle; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; The Minister's Wooing; Reviews and
Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

The present number of 'The Minister's Wooing' is
in the best style of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Agrarianism; Bulls and Bears; Prayer for Life; Odds and Ends from the Old World; Two Sniffs; in the best style of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

PETITIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE, For a Law to present the Rendition of any Fugitive Slav Ausetts, 'by any Court, State or Federal.'

Sharon, Albert Hewins and 20 others. Calvin B. Cook and n, (Rev.) Jos. W. Cross and 117 Northbridge, Charles Taylor and (Rev.) W. A. Houghton and 22 Berlin. Holden. (Rev.) J. H. Tilton and R. W. French and (Rev.) Joshua Hudson and 31 Ephraim Scott and

Cummington H. F. Bradley and F. M. Robbins and Joshua H. Robbins and Barnard Freeman and Orleans, [Rev.] W. H. Stewart and 17 Hvannis. David Hinckly and Edward Buffum and Fall River, Richard Dickinson and Luther Stowell and Brookfield. Chas. H. White and Watertown, Weymouth, Noah Fifield and Calvin Cutter and Cummington Arunah Bartlett, and New Bedford, J. M. Lawton and Joshua Crowell and Milton Turner and Wilbraham,

Daniel Cummings and Charles Beecher and Elisha Robbins and Greenfield &c. George Prentice and Montague, A. Bardwell and S. S. Sherman and S. H. Abbott and Rockport James Griffin and W. Harwich. Samuel Smith and Duxbury, G. B. Weston and Nath'l Hayward and Braintree, John Clement and Townsend. Barnstable. Alvan Howes and Cummington, Levi Kingman and

East Douglas (Rev.) Robert Pierce and Adams, E. W. Tefft and Warren. Mary Ann Blair and Henry M. Hagar and Dorchester, Richard Clap and Harwich. Jerusha N. Smith and Fairhaven, Amaziah Delano, and Concord, William Whiting and Gloucester Samuel H. Cushing and Oliver C. Gardiner and Nantucket. East Harwich, Geo. S. Alexander and

James M. Eveleth and Manchester, Henry Elwell, Jr. and Agawam, Charles Wood and Mary E. Jefferson and Blackstone. Bellingham. J. T. Massey and Malden, D. B. Morey and Beverly. David Standley and Barnabas Curtis and Kingston. Thomas Bicknell and Milford. Geo. W. Stacy and Wrentham, Otis G. Cheever and Beverly, Samuel French and Millbury. Abijah Alien and

403

21

175

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124

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131

19

149

Andover, Jonathan Swift and Charlemont, Aaron Foster and Lawrence, Charles L. Hanson and [Rev.] Wm. J. Breed and So. Scituate, Milton Litchfield and Wm. H. Wood and Marlboro', N. Blandford, Wm. C. Nye and

Gloucester, [Rev.] W. R. G. Mellen Southboro', Sylvester C. Fay and Westford, (supposed,) Ephraim Wright and Newburyport, Richard Plumer and Pembroke, Lewis McLauthlin and WestBoylston, Washington Fairbanks and 88 William Doane and Abel S. Howe and

South Reading, { John Jenkins, Second Advent church, } 28 Taylor Estabrook and Bradford. J. Henry R. Downes and Fall River, Daniel Mitchell and Westport, Abram A. Gifford and Henry J. Johnson and Hopkinton, Geo. W. Hunt and Danvers. (Rev.) James Fletcher and 1089 Samuel Smith and Cummington, F. H. Dawes and Adolphus Brigham and Turner Joy and

Peru, Savoy, Samuel Dawes and Charles H. Cobbett and Marshfield. Worcester, J. M. Earle and Wm, Alex. Wilson and Samuel May and West Bro ld, William Foster and Foxboro'. Francis Carpenter and Lowell. A. D. Sargent and Waterman Pierce and Halifax. Ephraim B. Thompson and 25 Natick. Stephen Goss and th, G. W. Wallace and Sudbury, I. H. Brown and Norton, Middleboro'

(Rev.) James Dixon and 36 Augustus Root and B. F. Mudge and John C. Ball and West Cambridge, Benjamin Poland and Centreville. Russell Marston and (Rev.) John Nelson and 265 Gilman Corning and N. A. Phipps and Amasa Paine and Joseph Blood and (Rev.) G. F. Clark and

382

Norton (Rev.) R. K. Ashley and 64 South Gardne Boston, (No. 2,) S. E. Sewall and L. B. Harwood and Rehoboth. (Rev.) J. J. Thatcher and 14 (Rev.) W. H. Beecher and 180 Amory L. Babcock and 176 Roxbury (Rev.) W. H. Ryder and 46 James S. Draper and 116 (Rev.) C. Y. DeNor- } 27 Sunderland. T. E. Munsell and Taunton, J. S. Rounds and Peter Wellington and Lexington John S. Day and Velorous Tait and George Miles and

Augustus Morse, David Pool and Fitchburg. John T. Farwell and Mendon, &c. E. M. Perham and Weymouth. S. L. Rockwood and Abby Newhall and Stoneham D. N. Stevens and Abner Bicknell and South Readi William Porter and East Douglas (Rev.) S. Leader and Eben Buswell and Monterey, Barnabas Bidwell and (Rev.) Jos. P. Turner and (Rev.) Geo. M. Rice and Boston, (No. 2. John L. Whiting and

William Clark and g. B. B. Wiley and South Rea Hanson, Melzar Sprague and Elnathan Davis and Henry B. Adams and Athol. (Rev.) D.C.O'Daniels and 103 Pepperell, Eph'm A. Lawrence and 74 John A. Gibson and A. M. Chase and Freeman Norton and

Truro,

DEAR MR. GARRISON

The many friends of the late Asa Cutter, formerly of Oxford in this State, but for a number of years pass mediate neighborhood, no premonition of its ap-proach; for though he had, attained a good age, ye he could not be called an old man, for he was active is to be attributed. About three weeks before his death, and when he had previously been in his usual good health, an attack of rheumatism confined him to the house for a few days. He did not sufficiently spare himself, but went out too soon, and re-engaged in business. Another attack of rheumatism followed of a more inflammatory character, and this time appeared in his head. By the use of powerful remedies, relief was obtained, and it was supposed that the malady had left him. One week before his death, he arose in the morning, feeling himself well, and bathed his head, neck, &c., freely in cold water. In about an hour after, he was seized with chills, the rheumatism re-appeared, and the next day had seated itself upon the heart, and all efforts for relief were unavailing. His last days were days of great suffering. At the funeral, a very great crowd was present, in the streets and at the church, earnest to manifest their respect for

thoroughly honest and a truly benevolent man. As A Cutter was one of the earliest Abolitionists of New England, espousing the cause in the days of its darkness and peril, and never wavering in his attachments to it, nor in his labors in its behalf, to the very close of his life. Wherever he lived, there was an anti-slavery centre, and one from which light, as well as warmth, radiated. For he was one of the most intelligent and discriminating of men, and did not a little, wherever he was known, to open the eyes of men to see men and things as they are, and to inspire courage to resist the hypocrisies, shams, and falsehoods of the ecclesiastical and political institutions which depress and enslave so many minds. He was an upright and a just man, -true to his own convictions and fearless in declaring them; fair in his judgment of others, willing to wait for the necessary growth of principles in the community about him and never losing hope or faith in the sure triumph of the right. He was a good man, of a large and generous heart. No one (it has been said of him) could ask a favor of him, were they ever so poor and friendless, but he was ready to respond',-the fact of their friendlessness indeed would be to him a reason for responding. The early agents and lecturers in the Anti-slavery field will, one and all, testify to the great value of the help he gave them, by his moral support and his liberal pecuniary aid. The Anti-slavery cause, in his death, has lost a very faithful and intel ligent friend, whose loss it will be hard to supply. And we who remain will be wanting in duty to that cause, if the memory of one, who was so true to it to the end, does not animate us to new and persevering efforts in its behalf. S. M. Jr.

### PHILANTHROPY IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, March 13, 1859. The present Legislature of Missouri will long be gacity, and their unselfish benevolence. A bill has of 88 to 29, the object of which is, to give the people of this State the practical benefit of the Dred Scott decision, which has hitherto been withheld from us, so far as free negroes and mulattoes are concerned. This decision, it will be remembered, declares that black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect.' By black men, persons tinctured wish African blood are meant, no matter how white they may be. The Jones bill is to enable us to reap the benefit of the Dred Scott decision, by selling the free blacks and mulattoes for the use of common schools, and to confiscate their real and personal property and cash, for the benefit of the poor and needy. It is entitled 'An Act forbidding the emancipation of slaves in Missouri; and also in relation to free negroes and mulattoes.' The first and second sections forbid the emancipation of any slave, under the pen alty of \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment, three to six

Sections 3 and 12 are as follows :-

'Sec. 3. Every free negro or mulatto over the age of eighteen years, and under the age of fifty-five years, who shall be a resident of this State, on and after the first Monday in June, 1860, shall be reduced

Sec. 12. The sheriff of any county in this State,
Sec. 12. The sheriff of any county in this State, 'Sec. 12. The sheriff of any county in this State, in which any free negro or mulatto shall be sold under this act, shall take possession of all property, real or personal, (wearing apparel and bedding excepted,) belonging to said free negro or mulatto, and after giving due notice thereof, shall expose the same to sale at public auction, at the front door of the courthouse, to the highest bidder for cash.'

The price of the negro sold is, by section 7, appro priated to common schools.

The avails of his real and personal property are, by

section 13, appropriated for the support of paupers. The other twenty sections breathe the same magnanimous, catholic spirit of enlightened justice that is evinced in the third and twelfth sections.

I am sorry to say this bill, having passed the lower House, has gone over to the fall session, when I fear some malign influences will cause its defeat in the Senate, a calamity truly fearful to contemplate. There are 2600 free negroes in this county alone. Of these, 2000 or more are between eighteen and fifty-five years, and they will bring, at the east door of the courthouse, over \$800 a-piece, or one million six hundred thousand dollars, the interest of which will be annually one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; enough to pay all the school teachers in the county. Truly, this is a most moral and religious undertaking. I know of one negro, who belongs to the Baptist Church, who paid \$500 for his wife, and \$1000 for himself, and \$2000 for his wife's sister and her three small children. They will now sell at the negro auc tion, at the east door of our court-house, for \$5000. This same negro has a good house and lot in which he lives, and he has other houses, the yearly rents of which are \$700. The fee of his real estate is worth \$20,000. It is not too much to say, that the property of our negroes in this county is worth \$800,000; the interest of which will maintain all the poor in our county. I would like to know when, or where, you of the free States have ever made such sacrifices, in the cause of education, or of the poor? Have we not cause to be proud of our State, and of her institutions? I cannot express the feeling with which I shall greet the commendatory notice that the New York Observer and the Journal of Commerce will so heartily bestow on our unselfish legislation. Verily, the Lord moveth the hearts of men, and his ways are ways of righteousness. Amen. So mote it be. I., A large edition of Wendell Phillips's eloquent

rgument, addressed to the Committee of the Legisature, in behalf of a law to prohibit slave-catchir in Massachusetts, has been published in neat pamphlet form, and is for sale at this office, at the following low prices: By the hundred, \$2 50; dozen, 40 cts.; single, 5 cts. Friends! help to circulate this valuable

PATRONIZE HIM. J. R. Andrews, a young colored man, who has worked successfully as a journeyman in several establishments in Boston, has just commenced for himself in the gilding, looking-glass and picture-frame business, at 34 Beach street.

# TRIBUTE TO A GOOD MAN.

resident in Putnam, Connecticut, will, I am sure, desire to know more of the circumstances of his departure than could be obtained from the brief paragraph which recently announced his death. That event had brought, to those of his friends not resident in his imand vigorous, in both mind and body, and appeared to be one of those whose strong natural constitution and well-balanced powers gave promise of a long and green old age. To this very activity and energy of will, it may be, that his seemingly premature death

emembered for their piety, their patriotism, their saen introduced into the lower House, by Mr. Jones of Marion, and passed through that body, by a vote

ne of their trios, which was sung to great accept-

William Lloyd Garrison next addressed the mesting, with special reference to the encouraging signs of the times in regard to the anti-slavery cause, and the ition of the free colored n

to the duty devolving upon colored Americans to be active in promoting the Anti-Slavery cause; and called their attention to the petition now before the Legislature, in which their rights, as citizens of the United States, and also of those who were liable to

The Attucks Glee Club then sang to full band at companiment, Miss Charlotte L. Forten's parody of

good time coming.'

These proceedings over, the company repaired to the upper hall for refreshments; after which, a large number remained, and participated in promeradia and dancing-all present during the evening expresing themselves well satisfied with the success of the commemoration.

In another column we give a list of the various p titions that have been forwarded to the Legislatur at its present session, asking for a prohibition of Slave-hunting in this Common wealth-the number signatures to these being nearly seventeen Thousand Unquestionably, they represent the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, whose names could have less readily obtained to the petition, if it had been persented to them with the same promptness in ere? town that it was in such places as Danvers, George town, Hubbardston, Leominster, Milford, Natick-Abington, &c. No action has yet been taken upon the reports, with amendments, from the Committee Federal Relations, to whom the subject was referred but the members of the Legislature are admonished not to delay action, for the eyes of THE PEOPLE se upon them, and any other than a favorable respon to their petition will lead to an agitation that will throw every other question into the shade for the suing year. In the House of Representatives, last week, the following substitute for the bill proposed the Committee was introduced by Mr. J. Q. A. Griffa.

out of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to arms imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, under or by virtue of an act of Congress, approved the 13th of February, 1793, entitled An Act Respecting Figure 1895. An act of Congress, approved Sept. 18, 1850, entitled Act to Amend and Supplementary to an Act Respecting Fugitives from Justice and Persona escaping from the Service of their Masters, anylperson, for the alleged reason that such person owes service or later as a slave to any person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than three nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall arrest, imprison or carry of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to arrest imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, alternate to any law now

ATTUCKS COMMEMORATION. The 5th of March occurring this year on Satur the commemoration was postponed to Mond ning, 7th, and came off at Chapman Hall, as an

ounced.

In the rear of the Speaker's deak was displayed the representation of Crispus Attucks in the scene, King (State) street, March 5th, 1770.

The flag presented by Gev. Hancock to the colored The mag present, after the revolutionary war, and the original certificate of General Washington, hono rably discharging a colored soldier from the Connection cut regiment, were displayed in the same cone

After martial music by the band, Wm. C. Nell is. troduced the exercises by bidding the friends welcome to the eighty-ninth anniversary of the sense in Boston, March 5th, 1770, remarking in substa

It will be remembered, that at the Fancuil Rall commemoration last year, our esteemed friend, Re-Theodore Parker, playfully criticised the festive for Theodore Farker, praymer, Quite contrary to any tures of the programme. Quite contrary to an thought expressed by Mr. Parker, that had been set ed upon this year by those who wanted an excuse for staying away themselves, or influencing others in doing so. In reference to which, it is perhaps appropriate here to mention, the 5th of March was form ly celebrated in Boston only by a public oration. 1783, it was resolved to cease its distinct commens ration, and observe instead the 4th of July.

The Dred Scott Decision, and other persecution The Dreu Scott Previous and subsequent, has no. gested the revival of the 5th of March celebration ested the application of that sentiment in the Constituas the approachusetts which declares that a frequent recurrence to its fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and is maintain a free government. And, as speeches conprise one department of the evening's arrangement and socialities the other, I conceive it a legitimes blending of the two ideas.

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Crispus Attucks and his companions fell on the 5th of March, 1770. — Harrington, — Pu ker and others at Lexington, April 19th, 1775, and General Warren and fellow-patriots at Bunker Hill June 17th, same year; and, as these two last named days are occasions for festivities, both social and pub. lic, is there not a manifest appropriateness now in the proposed varied exercises commemorative of the event which gave birth to them both-the day which History has selected as the dawn of the American Revolution; and but for the signal leadership of Cits. pus Attucks, on that day, no one is competent to ay there would have been made that Declaration of L. dependence which has imparted such a lustre to the 4th of July.

Judge Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, in his Dred Scott Decision, declares that 'colored men have no rights which white men are bound to respect; and Senator Douglas, in his campaign speeches lat fall, says that this country was founded upon a while basis'; and from his seat in the Senate, recently expresses his abhorrence of acknowledging the citizenship of colored Americans. While these atroing sentiments are responded to by their numerous satellites all over the Union, it seems to me an imperative duty is impressed upon us to render this annual commemoration a permanent institution until at least such decisions are reversed-such sentiments expergated from the theory and practice of the Judiciary and the people; and, meanwhile, colored Americas should be daily struggling for excellence in the various pursuits of life, thus offsetting the aspersions of their enemies; and, by the blessing of God, the peal of Jubilee may soon salute their ears.

After explaining the cause of absence of sor speakers-

Rev. J. B. Smith of New Bedford was introduced, who, after alluding to the associations of the occasion, mentioned the book- Colored Patriots of the American Revolution'-which, he regretted to say, had not yet received that patronage from the colored people themselves which the subject and in merits deserved. The Trimount Club substituted for

'Oh, who would leave his native land?'

Samuel May, Jr., spoke with particular reference

be claimed as fugitives, were concerned.

Red, White, and Blue.

Charles L. Remond briefly summed up the incestives to action constantly being presented to the co ored men and women of the country; and while he rebuked the lukewarmness of some, he justly commended those who were laboring to usher in the

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL PS. SLAVE-HUNT

of Malden, which remains to be acted upon : Sect. 1. No person now in this Commonwealth, of who may hereafter come, or be brought into it shall be held, or considered, or adjudged, or treated, or delivered up, or sent out of the Commonwealth as slave, or as a person owing service or laber to say other person, by any existing law of the United Suster or of this Commonwealth.

Sect. 2. Whoever shall arrest, imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth, or shall attempt to arredight imprison, or carry out of this Commonwealth.

iend C. K March 11, victs the Foreign Mi holders, and many equivate present a to present a to present a to present at 138 Nass at 13

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band, Wm. C. Nell in. ding the friends welniversary of the scene emarking in substan

at at the Paneuil Hell r esteemed friend, Rev. iticised the festive fesduite contrary to any ker, that had been seizo wanted an excuse for fluencing others in do-, it is perhaps approh of March was former. y a public oration. In e 4th of July.

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Supreme Court, in his that 'colored men have n are bound to respect'; s campaign speeches last was founded upon a white in the Senate, recently, acknowledging the cities. While these atrocious by their numerous satelems to me an imperative s to render this annual institution until at least -such sentiments expurractice of the Judiciary while, colored American or excellence in the variblessing of God, the peal heir ears. se of absence of some

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the company repaired to ents; after which, a large ticipated in promenading uring the evening expresed with the success of the

BILL es. SLAVE-HUNTING. e a list of the various pewarded to the Legislat ng for a prohibition of all nonwealth—the number of arly SEVENTEEN THOUSAND sent the great mass of the ose names could have been stition, if it had been pre-same promptness in every ninster, Milford, Natick, as yet been taken upon the from the Committee on the subject was referred; gislature are admonished yes of THE PEOPLE are than a favorable response to an agitation that will into the shade for the enate for the bill proposed by ed by Mr. J. Q. A. Griffin, o be acted upon :-

n this Commonwealth, r he brought into it, shall adjudged, or treated, or the fact of the Commonwealth as a service or labor to any g law of the United States

g law of the United sarrest, imprison, or early, or shall attempt to arrest, his Commonwealth, under the An Act Respecting Fu-Persons Escaping from the runder or by virtue of an Act Rementary to an Act Rementary to an Act Restice and Persons escaping asters, anylperson, for the erson owes service or labor erson owes service or labor for a term not less than years. The property of the property of

existing, other than the acts of Congress referred to sing, other than the acts of Congress referred to the preceding section, any person, for the alleged on such person owes service to or labor as a slave my party, shall be punished by imprisonment in State Prison for the term of his natural life, or term of years not less than ten.

MEETING IN NEW BEDFORD.

Sears's Hall, in New Bedford, was crowded of Saturday evening, Feb. 12, with citizens who assemd under a call to investigate the claims of the Afican Civilization Society. The meeting was called to order by E. R. Johnson, and Henry Johnson was to order by the state of the st Berry, Rev. H. J. Johnson, Rev. James Cook, Dr. Thomas Bayne, Wm. Brown and John Goings, Vice Thomas Dayne, Charles and Richard C. Johnson

A Committee on Business was appointed, consisting of E. R. Johnson, Charles H. Brooks and John Jennier, who reported the following resolutions:-

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Mission to Yoruba; but most emphatically decline to Mission to Lordon, or means towards a movement which we believe is fraught with more injury to our and than years of labor can bestow upon us; and while we would not discourage those who are engaged in the cause of Missions in spreading the Gospel of issus Christ among those semi-barbarians, we most oleunly protest against the removal of our best citigets from the United States to Africa, or any foreign

Resolved, That, in the language of Dr. J. B. Smith. while we deeply sympathize with the infant Republic of Liberia in her noble struggle to elevate herself to an honorable and distinguished nationality, we believe American Colonization Society to be the unrelenting foe of the colored people of this country : whatever may be the garb it assumes, or under whatever specious pretext it presents itself, it is the same malignant enemy of the colored man, having the same malicious object in view, viz.: the expatriation of the free colored people, that the slave may be rendered more secure in his chains.

Resolved, That (to quote the language of Mr. Smith) we have no more faith in, nor sympathy for, the American Colonization Society, its agents or abettors, now, than we had when its iniquitous designs were more boldly and definitely stated.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the position now occupied by Dr. J. B. Smith, we feel called upon to enter our solemn protest against the sentiments exressed in favor of our emigration, believing the emises he assumes to be untenable, illiberal, unjust, and only sustained by that selfish judgment which neasures men by the amount of interest which they expect to derive for the advocacy of this visionary

The resolutions elicited an animated and protracted discussion. Speeches were made by the President, R. Johnson, Andrew Robeson, Dr. J. B. Smith, Wm. Berry, J. W. A. Smith, Dr. Bayne, and Alfred Swan: when, on motion of Wm. Barry, they were

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city, the Liberator, and rederick Douglass's Paper.

REV. A. T. FOSS IN ILLINOIS. ELMWOOD, (Peoria County, Ill.,) Feb. 23, 1859.

DEAR MR. MAY: Perhaps you may be pleased to hear some particulars of the advent of Garrisonian Abolitionism in Central Illinois.

In accordance with our desire, expressed in a letter to the Liberator two years ago, our hearty and wellied anti-slavery friend, A. T. Foss, has been down ere with his ' breaking-up plow,' and the result of his labors, thus far, has more than met our expectations. Mr. Foss spoke five times; once, (we could get the place but once,) in the Congregational Church, and four times, three of which were on Sunday, in the Good Templar's Hall.

The meetings were well attended, and the vigorous and telling addresses of Mr. Foss were listened to with intense interest, but more especially the last of the series, which was on Sunday evening, in which the speaker did himself honor, and rendered valuable service to the cause we love, in showing up the rottenness and practical infidelity of the religious organizations of the land, when tried by the great test question of the day. There was, in consequence, a good deal of squirming among the earth-worms, and a pitiful squeaking among the moles, whose works were suddenly turned up to the light of day, in this plowing process. Some were shocked, to be sure, to see the venerated dry bones of popular theology pitched into one common grave, without a sigh or a parting ediction; but to many, who had long been feeding on the husks of past issues, it was indeed a refreshing change of diet, to drink in the living truths of this anti-slavery gospel, uttered by a man who has pluck enough to stand squarely on his feet, and say his soul

is his own. Some pious individuals entered at once and with alacrity into the congenial business of circulating those stale falsehoods concerning Mr. Garrison and his coadjutors, which the churches seem to keep on hand, ready made, for anti-slavery emergencies: and an anonymous letter, (written, I have reason to beeve, by a Methodist preacher,) threatened Mr. Foss with an application of the time-honored egg argument, (all, I suppose, 'for the glory of God !') but a good

wing to the almost bottomless condition of the roads,-mud, mud, mud,- Mr. Foss will hold no more meetings in this part of the State this season. There is a broad, new field ripe for anti-slavery work in that part of Central Illinois lying west of the Illinois river, and, I think, in Eastern Iowa. Can we not have a strong force in this field as early as September next, to that the work may be well advanced before the muddy season commences? We hope by that time to hear, once more, the 'cry aloud and spare not' of our portly friend, and enjoy again his genial companionship at our fireside. Yours,

impression has been made, and cannot be erased.

E. R. BROWN.

The valuable and thorough article of ou friend C. K. WHIPPLE, published in the Liberator of March 11, presenting in full the evidence which convicts the American Board of Commissioners for FOREIGN MISSIONS of a direct complicity with slaveholders, and a direct support of slavery, as well as o many equivocations and subterfuges in endeavoring to present an opposite front to a portion of their suporters, has been published in a neat tract form, by the American Anti-Slavery Society. It may be had at 138 Nassau street, New York; and at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Price, per hundred, \$3; per dozen, 40 cts.; single, 5 cents. The circulation of these and other cheap tracts, recently published by the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, is one of the most efficient and best ways of aiding the progress and hastening the triumph of our cause .- N.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH'S SPEECH, at the late hual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, is now published in a neat pamphlet form, for circulation. It is most admirably adapted to help forward the good work, which is sufficiently describ ed in its title,- 'No SLAVE-HUNTING IN THE OLD BAY STATE. Let the edition be immediately bought, an put into circulation. It is for sale at the following ow prices :- By the hundred, \$3.00; dozen, 50 cts.; single, 5 cents.

To CORRESPONDENTS. Has C. C. B. received a letter of March 11th, communicating a vote of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society? It was important, and an early answer

ported from the state shall return, he shall be reduced to slavery. All free negroes who may be residents of the state in eighteen hundred and sixty are declared to be slaves, and the sheriff is authorized to sell them under the provisions of the act. The clause is made applicable only to those persons who may have come into the state subsequent to the sixteenth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and their descendants. All free negroes of the age of eighteen are to be notified, on or before the first Monday of August next, of the existence of this act, by the sheriffs of the different counties, and twelve months is allowed in which to leave the State. Provision is made by

BILL TO EXCLUDE FREE NEGROES PASSED.—The House has been engaged all day on the bill prohibiting slave emancipation, and reducing free negroes to slavery. The amendment offered by Mr. Blackwood, providing that the bill should not apply to negroes who were in the State previous to February, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, was rejected. The amendment offered by Mr. McAlister, that the bill shall not apply to St. Louis county, was also rejected.

The House has been engaged all day on the bill prohibitions to slave to that effect.

The A Philadelphia correspondent of the National Era writes to that paper that Mr. Pierce Butler, a report of the sale of whose slaves we recently published, is a prominent member of the Episcopal church in Philadelphia. 'He is,' continues the Era's correspondent, 'in full communion with the "Church of the Epiphany," of which the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng was rector, and is very active in the Sundayapply to St. Louis county, was also rejected.

The bill then passed, ayes eighty-eight, noes twenty-nine. The debate was very exciting.

Old Brown, says a correspondent of the Davenport News, writing from Newton, Iowa, passed through that town on the 24th ult. with twelve negroes, mules, horses and harness, en route from Mis-souri to Canada. On Sunday, Mr. Grinnell (a State Senator) had his negroes in church, made an appeal in their behalf, and a collection was taken up for them.

The editor of the Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle wrote recently to Mr. Giddings, to ask if he ever said that he 'could spit upon George Washington, when he remembered that he was a slaveholder.' To which he remembered that he was a slaveholder. To which Mr. Giddings replied, as everybody, including those who invented the story, would expect him to do. He

'I never said, or wrote, or thought, or conceived the gross and vulgar expression which you say is attri-buted to me, or any thing that bears relation, likeness or similitude to it. On the contrary, I have at all times and on all occasions insisted that Washington and his cotemporaries should be judged according to the age in which they lived, and the circumstances under which he and they were surrounded; and that slaveholders of the present day, bred and educated amid the institution, are a thousand times less guilty than Northern doughfaces, who, though bred and

large, and the sensation considerable.

The Richmond Dispatch says that an intelligent gentleman of that city, recently from Cuba, says that, except among a few persons engaged in the Ameriant trade, the opposition there to filibusterism and annexation is universal. They have no more desire and sold by Methodist masters? This breeding-

the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he had received a communication from the Mayor of Charleston, in reply to one from himself, in which he says that 'he is satisfied that the societies for aiding underground railroads are quite rife in that city, but so cunning they cannot be caught in the act.'

\*\*EF\* A Richmond paper says, alluding to the \*Tribune's sending a special reporter to attend the sale of Pierce Butler's slaves, that 'it is a pity the Georgians didn't know the object of his errand, and his name.' If 'tis true 'tis pity, then 'pity 'tis 'tis true.'

If 'tis true 'tis pity, then 'pity 'tis 'tis true.'

Richard Randolph, a cousin of John Randolph of Roanoke, died in Miami Township, Ohio, on the 31st of January. The deceased, who was as eccentric as his celebrated cousin, was an old bachelor, and has resided on the Randolph Tract, Ohio, for twenty-five years. He leaves a property, mostly in land, valued at \$80,000, to be expended in the Purchase and freedom of the slaves now owned in the Randolph family, and those with their offspring, formerly owned by the Randolph family, which slaves are to be set free; and if the estate is not exhausted in this purchase, the balance to be applied to the use and bone-fit of said slaves.

The Russ rages with increased fury. The Norfolk Argus puts in mourning a part of its sheet containing an extract from the Norfolk Herald, in which the editor said that Virginia would one day be a free State, 'and the sooner the better.'

SLAVE PROPERTY PROPECTED IN NEW MEXICO.—We are proud to announce that the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico yesterday passed, with but one dissenting vote, a yery stringent bill, 'providing for the protection of property in slaves in this Territory,' which was sent to the Senate, where it will pass by a like very large majority.—Santa Fe Gazette, Jan. 29.

EMANCIPATION. Sidney B. Webb has just emigrated from Fairfax County, Virginia, to Elk Grove, Lafayette County, in this State, which he designs hereafter to make his permanent residence. He brought with him four slaves, whom he emancipated and provided for. This is an act of purely digitate. and provided for. This is an act of purely disinterested philanthropy on the part of Mr. Webb.

goes of Africans have lately been landed at various points in the Southwest. He says:

'These new chattels are filling up the whole country. Two hundred came up a little Bayou, just below me, two days ago. They are selling at seven hundred dollars. The planters who have tried the new Africans find them docile, strong, and every way much better than they had expected. The price of imported negroes is rising; but we have not heard of the fall of the price of the home-raised negro.'

The Wells (N. C.)

THE AFRICANS. A gentleman just from Appling The Apricans. A gentleman just from Appling County, informs us that the wandering Africans are at Jacksonville, in Telfair County. They were arrested within twenty-five miles of Albany, and carried back to Jacksonville, a distance of some eighty miles. We have not yet been able to learn the real object of the captors. We presume an effort will be made by the claimants to recover them by legal process .- Savannah Republican, 11th.

their motivef can be explained, and their arguments

Free Negro Legislation in Missouri.—The lower house of the Missouri Legislature has passed a most discreditable act relating to free negroes. We take the following synopsis of its provisions from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

'No slave shall be deemed emancipated till his master shall have entered into bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, to remove the negro from the state within ninety days after the act of emancipation, and if any negro who may thus have been transported from the state shall return, he shall be reduced to slavery. All free negroes who may be residents of the state within principle of the state within principle of the state shall return, he shall be reduced to slavery. All free negroes who may be residents of

ble that before the trial of the thirty-seven rescuers i over, it will be definitely ascertained whether Ohio

Jennings, the Attorney for the owner of the slave John, and Messrs. Lowe, Davis and Marshall, who arrested the said John, for kidnapping. The penalty for the offence charged is imprisonment in the pententiary for not less than three years.—Cleveland Plaindsaler.

A PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. TWIGOS .- The Sai A PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. Twigos.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald publishes a proclamation from in which to leave the State. Provision is made by which a free negro over twenty-one years of age may reported lawless expedition to Mexico to capture runselect a master or mistress in the state, after which he is to be regarded as a slave.

Jefferson City, March 9.

Bill to Exclude Free Negroes Passed.—The Bill to Exclude Free Negroes Passed.—The divide the profits.

of the Epiphany," of which the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng was rector, and is very active in the Sunday-School Choir, Bible Classes, and other associations of this parish. Mr. Butler is likewise a vestryman, and held this office during the rectorate of the late Mr. Tyng. He voted for the expulsion of Mr. Tyng; and after the latter was ejected from the pulpit, Mr. B. had his place supplied by a clerical slaveholder from South Carolina, who became the rector.'

FREE NEGROES PRESENTED .- It will be seen by th following presentment of the Grand Jurors of this District, at the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas, that the evil of the presence of free negroes in this State has attracted their attention, and that they have taken the only means in their power to bring the subject before the Legislature of the State. We are pleased at this act of the Grand Jury, and hope other Grand Juries will follow their example, and thus impress the matter upon our law-makers until they shall

forced to abate the nuisance. PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, AT SPRING TERM, 1859.—We further present the free negroes of the District as a nuisance, and recommend that the Legislature pass some law that will have the effect of relieving the community of this troublesome popula-tion.—Cheraw, S. C. Gazette.

Efforts are being made in Philadelphia to rais

than Northern doughfaces, who, though bred and educated in the love of liberty, yet encourage and uphold the slave trade (in this city, and in our Territories and Southern coast) with all its attendant crime and revolting horrors.

The N. O. Picayune laments the continual tampering with slaves. It says: Pering with slaves. It says:

'The disappearance of one after another of valuable family servants affords evidence of the existence of an extensive organization to protect and aid those who may seek it. Free papers are manufactured, and false certificates of birth furnished, and perhaps still other means exist of interfering between masters and their servants.'

fugitive slaves were captured in Indiana, some fifty miles from Louisville, last week, and brought to the ginia, and twice Mayor of Wheeling, the other day delivered at the Court House in that city a very strong in a planter some time since. They made a desperate resistance before they were secured, shooting one kind ever delivered in that city. The audience was of the pursuers, and wounding him so badly he will hardly recover. One of the negroes was shot in the shoulder, and otherwise injured by blows.

THE SLAVE CROP OF VIRGINIA amounts to twelve annexation is universal. They have no more desire to be annexed to the United States than Louisiana has to be annexed to Spain.' 'Of all sections of this country,' adds the Dispatch, 'the South is the very last that should disturb the rights of Spain in Cuba. That island is "forbidden from the Mayor of Columbia, S. C., at a meeting of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he had received a communication from the Mayor of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he had received a communication from the Mayor of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he had received a communication from the Mayor of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he had received a communication from the Mayor of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he had received a communication from the Mayor of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he had received a communication from the Mayor of the City Council of that city, not long since, said that he may be the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its chief stave-breeders are Methodists. How do their surplus slaves get into the hands of these Methodists, if they do not self them, as the Rev. James Quin, of the Philadelphia Conference, sold his? If members of Conference sell slaves, why should not the private members?—Northern Independent,

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES. Mr. Robert Barnett, of Manumission of Slaves. Mr. Robert Barnett, of the incoln County, Kentucky, took all his slaves, eighteen in number, to Cincinnati, on the 2d inst., and gave them their freedom papers. He was offered \$20,000 for them on the previous day, but rejected the offer, with the remark that he would not take \$50,000, the motive influencing him being of a higher character than that of gain. The war in Virginia between the Letcher and

and provided for. This is an act of purely disinterested philanthropy on the part of Mr. Webb.

The Slave Trade. A gentleman in Louisiana writes to the New London Chronicle, that several cargoes of Africans have lately been landed at various.

The Slave Trade. A gentleman in Louisiana the London Atheneum from 1846 to 1854, and had previously been editor of Friendship's Offering and previously been editor of Friendship's Offering and the Literary Sourcenir. He is the author of the Control of the C vict Ship.

Patriot says that two thousand negroes passed through that place during the month of January, and not less than fifty thousand, it is informed, went into the cotton region during the last year.

The Warrenton Flag says that a slave boy not more than 17 years old, and about two-thirds grown, was put upon the auction block at Culpepper Court, recently, and run up to \$1,224, when he was bid in and taken down by his master, who was not willing to

The Wanderer's Cargo. The Edgefield (S. C.)
Advertiser contains the following 'authoritative' announcement concerning the Africans brought over in the 'Wanderer':

'Mr. Editor, Please insert this as an authorized announcement that the cargo of slaves, brought by the 'Wanderer' from Africa, have been landed in Edgefield District, and that most of them are now within its confines.

The Wanderer' from Africa, have been landed in Edgefield District, and that most of them are now within its confines.

within its confines.

This act has been done by a combination of many of the first families in Georgia and South Carolina, from purely patriotic mbtives.

They ask for a suspension of public opinion until that, as he was on the point of leaving, the ex-Emp-ror Soulouque was about to be naturalized as a British subject. subject.

WANDERER.'

We clip the following advertisement from the Camden, Alabama, Republic, to wit:

ONE THOUSAND AFRICANS WANTED. Any person wishing to contract for delivering one thousand or more Africans, at any point between Savannah, Ga., and Corpus Christi, Texas, will please address M. W. N. & Co., Camden.

January 6th, 1859.' Mr. Benjamin T. Tunner, a colored student o

More Slaves Landed at the South. It is rumored at Augusta, Ga., that the barque Rawlins landed 600 Africans on the coast of Florida. She cleared from Savannah on the 15th of December with a cargo of rice, ostensibly for Havana.

Supposed Slaver Captured. 'A letter of the Postmaster of Apalachicola to the Albany Patriot, says the barque E. A. Rollins, taken by the steamer Vixen, on the 5th inst., in St. Joseph's Bay, had slaver equipments on board, but no papers.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR RUNORS IN FRANCE. The with 850 negroes on board, went ashore on a reef at the east end of the island of Cuba, on the 6th ult., while attempting to effect a landing, and the captain in his despair committed suicide.

The whole number of coolies introduced into Cuba thus far is upwards of 37,000. The Cubans fear their future influence, as they are much more intelligent and far less tractable than negroes.

LARGE FUNERAL—SUDDEN DEATH. Yesterday afternoon, the funeral of Francis A. Duterte, a colored man, well known in this city as an undertaker, took place from his late residence, South street, below Ninth, and was attended by a large concourse of his friends and acquaintances, and several lodges of the Masonic order, to which he was attached. The funeral services took place at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Fifth street, corner of Adelphi, below Walnut. While the procession was passing into the church, a colored man, named Robert Ayres, fifty-three years of age, residing in Lombard street, below Sixth, was attacked with a paralytic fit, and, on being taken in the vestibule, expired in a few minutes. The corner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

The deceased was Secretary of the church, and had been connected with it for many years. He leaves a wife and family. The interment of Mr. Duterte took place afterwards, at Lebanon Cemetery.—Philadelphia Ledger, Thursday, March 17th.

Death of Mike Walsh. This noted character in

New York politics came to his death in an unknown manner in that city on Wednesday night. His body was found on the following morning, at the foot of a flight of steps in the Eighth Avenue, with his neck broken. He had died in a fit or from the effects of a broken. He had died in a fit or from the effects of a fall, while intoxicated, or from violence. One report says his watch and chain were missing. Mike was once a printer, and probably gained his first influence by the management of the Subtervancan newspaper. Since he went out of Congress, he had rambled to Europe, Australia and South America, but for a few years past had lived obscured in New York. He Europe, Australia and South America, but for a few years past had lived obscurely in New York. He leaves two children. Not long ago, says the Evening Post, he lost a daughter. Of all his family, he was known to say, not one had died in his bed, and he predicted for himself a violent death, which prophecy is now fulfilled. The coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mike Walsh leaves but little room to doubt that he was murdered for a valuable gold watch that he carried, a present to him from the late George Steers, the builder of the yacht America.

SANUEL DYER, Sec'y.

Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society. For the choice of officers, &c. &c., will be held at Leominster, in the Town HALL, on Thursday, April 7th, (Fast Day,) commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day.

WENDELL PRILLIPS, PARKER PILLSBURY, and other speakers are expected to attend, and all friends of freedom are invited.

DEATH OF A LITERARY LADY. Mrs. Jane Ermina Locke, wife of John G. Locke, Esq., of this city, died in Ashburnham, Mass., on the 8th inst. Mrs. Locke was well known to the literary world as a writer and was well known to the literary world as a writer and contributor to the press. A volume of her poetical waifs was published several years since. Her contributions in prose and poetry to newspapers and periodicals have been numerous, and some of them, particularly her letters, highly interesting. She had recently prepared an essay on pauperism in Massachusetts, based upon facts contributed by her husband, who is alien passenger agent, which is unpublished.—Journal.

DEATH OF REV. DR. KENDALL. - The venerable James Kendall, D. D., senior pastor of the Pilgrim and the Dead Past.

Subject of the event and the Dead Past.

To The FR!

South—a carpenter, a tutor in the University; settled with the church in Plymouth in the year 1800, where he labored without other pastoral assistance about forty recognition. Plymouth in the year 1800, where he labored without other pastoral assistance about forty years, when he was supplied with a colleague in the person of Rev. George W. Briggs, who has since received the honorary degree of D. D., and is at present pastor of a church in Salem. Dr. Kendall preached his half-century sermon a few years ago, and has occasionally assisted in the services of the sanctuary since. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, from the church over which he has been so long settled.

A COLORED SICKLES AND KEY AFFAIR. The Rev. D. G. Lett, pastor of the African Methodist Church in Chicago, was so intimate with the wife of Dr. Covey, who, as well as her husband, was a member of his Church, as to excite that husband's jealousy. Last Wednesday, finding the two tete a tete in his

A terrible railroad accident happened yesterday between Flamboro and Dundas. The storm had washed away a bank and the engine ran into the chasm, nearly twenty feet deep, with a portion of the train. The locomotive, baggage car, and two passenger cars went greatly beloved and lamented, and deeply interested in every good cause, especially that, of the inputuied in every good cause, especially that, of the inputuied.

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The scene is represented as more horrible than that at Desjardine's Bridge. A terrible storm was prevailing, and the water washing from the mountain, there was great difficulty in succoring the wounded or extricating the dead. The cars were a perfect mass of wreck, and the locomotive was completely buried in the soil.

DESTRUCTIVE LAND SLIDE. A terrible avalanche occurred at Troy, N. Y., on Thursday evening, involving the almost entire destruction of a splendid structure in process of erection, known as St. Peter's teau at the foot of Mt. Ida, and was to have been five SATURDAY EVENING, April 2d. He will be asstories high, and two hundred feet in length. Only two stories had been completed, and these were entirely destroyed. It is supposed that the building cannot be rebuilt upon the same spot. The accident occurring in the evening, it was not accompanied with

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. This New ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. This college closed its eleventh annual term, in Boston, last week, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon five gradua'es; Almira Fifield, Valparaiso, Ind.; Mary Ann Harris, Troy, N. H.; Mary Ann Brown Homer, Brimsield, Mass.; Elizabeth Taylor, Pitcher, N. Y.; Sarah A. Sheldon, Wetherbee, Charlestown, Mass. Addresses were made by Prof. Stowe of Andover, Rev. A. B. Fuller, and Rev. Dr. Haven. The Secretary, Dr. Gregory, stated that the number of Secretary, Dr. Gregory, stated that the number of students during the past year had been twenty-six, and that in a period of ten years the institution had graduated twenty-five.

OUR TRADE WITH HAYTI .- The Providence Journa Advantage should be taken of the new order of things to place our relations with Hayti on a footing to correspond with our trade with the Island, and to secure the greater trade that is open to us. But we auppose it cannot be done with a Democratic administration opposed to everything which recognizes the rights or the humanity of the African race.

Twelve thousand pounds of gunpowder exploded in Akron, Ill., a week since, pulverized several buildings, shook the surrounding country like an earthquake, and made a flash w lose glare, says a spectator, was about five acres in extent.

A complete set of the works of the Rev. Theodore Parker has been presented to the Town Library of Brattleboro', Vt., by some of his admirers there. Some miscreant, on the night of the 17th ult., entered the stables of Messrs. Simms & Sutton, Grenada, and poisoned between thirty and fifty of their

The Worcester Spy has passed into the hands of John D. Baldwin, formerly the publisher of the Boston Commonwealth and the Telegraph. The late publishers say that the business of the paper has increased in their hands, and that it is now larger than

MORTALITY AMONG OUR COLORED POPULATION.
During the past year, there have been sixty deaths among our colored residents—19 males and 41 females — decrease of 13 from the previous year—Boston Times.

To On Saturday morning, the freight engine Meteor, on the Baltimore Railroad, exploded, killing the engineer, Mr. Hall, a native of Littleton, Mass., and the fireman. Four or five cars were slightly damaged.

The A resolution has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature to prevent the circulation in that State of the pamphlet concerning the Brownlow and Pryne slavery discussion, on the ground that it is a dangerous document for the slave population to get hold of.

MY PRICED

The colored citizens of Philadelphia have presented an elegant silver service to the Rev. Abram Pryne, who recently debated the slavery question with Parson Brownlow.

Mr. Ward, an artist of Urbana, Ohio, has com-pleted a model for a bust of Mr. Giddings, which is an exact and spirited likeness of the original.

Standard denies that Mr. Dallas shook hands with the black Haytian Minister at the opening of Parliament as has been reported. Did anybody believe that that splendid head of hair had so forgotten itself?

March

MEETINGS ON FAST DAY.

ABINGTON.—A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held on Fast Day, April 7th, in UNION HALL, North Abington, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing afternoon and evening. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HETWOOD, and other

speakers are expected to attend. BOURNE SPOONER, President.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at the Town Hall, in MILFORD, N. H., on Sunday next, 27th inst., at the usual hours of church service.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—
Great Falls, N. H., [Sunday, \*2 March 27.
Exeter, "Wednesday, " 30.

TEP HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Ply mouth, Sunday, March 27th, all day and evening Subject of the evening lecture—The Living Present

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE. A robust and able-bodied fugitive slave from the South—a carpenter, who has worked many years shouse-building, framing and finishing—wants a plac-Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, Anti-Slavery Office, 2 Cornhill, or, by letter, to FRANCIS JACKSON.

WANTED-In a gentleman's family, a few mil from town, a colored woman, to do chamber and p lor work. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. March 25.

DIED—In this city, March 21, Mr. ENOCH SAUNDERS, aged 75 years. The deceased had been employed many years in the establishment of the Post, at ed many years in the establishment of the Post, at was the subject of a jolly testimonial each Thank giving day. That paper gives the following tribut to the memory of this venerable colored American:

'He was a privileged individual in the Boston Po.

Last Wednesday, finding the two tete a tete in his parlor, he ran for a pistol, leveled it at his pastor's heart, and, 'with an air worthy of a policeman, missed him—missed him at least twice. The pastor fied, but all parties were subsequently arrested. The lady's story is that the conversation was on spiritual things. The colored population are excited.

Terrible railroad accident happened yesterday be-

n every good cause, especially that of th

At his residence, in Short Creek Township, Harrison County, Ohio, suddenly, on the 31st of 10th molast, Robert Ladd, in the 55th year of his age.

He was a good Shepherd; he fed his flock; his family and friends loved him without measure. in the soil.

The night freight train passed over the spot in safety half an hour previous to the accident.

The baggage car fell above and on to the locomotive; the first passenger car ran asiant upon this; the second passenger car slid under and upturned the end of the first; and the third running into this, had the corner carried away.

Those killed, as far as ascertained, were as follows: Jones Boyer, of Ohio, Alexander Braid, of Hamilton, G. Morgan, engineer, W. Milner, brakeman, and two whose names are not reported.

There were several passengers wounded—some of them dangerously so.

# CONCERT.

SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES,

(PIANIST,)

MRS. J. H. LONG. MR. CHARLES R. ADAMS, MR. G. GOVE.

MR. LOUIS COENEN, VIOLISIST.

The Life of JOHN H. W. HAWKINS. THE GREAT APOSTLE

OF THE WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE RE-FORMATION.

THE LIFE of a most extraordinary and useful man, and faithful and indefatigable laborer in behalf of degraded humanity. It is a book which no person can read without being stimulated to noble deeds. All orders for the Book, or for Agencies, should be addressed to the Publishers,

Fifty Thousand should be sold in six months. It makes a handsome 12mo. volume of 420 pages, with several wood-cuts, and a fine steel portrait of Mr. Hawkins. Price \$1.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., February 11. 20 Washington street, Boston.

FREE LECTURES

EVERY WEEK, AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON BY MISS S. D. CARMAN,

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Choice Fruit and Flowering Trees SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ROSES. BED-DING-OUT PLANTS, &c.,

Is now ready, and will be mailed to any ad-Carriage of packages paid to Boston, or New M. B. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

### THE MUSTEE.

487 pp. Price, \$1.25. WE beg leave, through this circular, to call your attention to a new work recently issued by us, and one that we are confident will occupy a high position among the many works that have been published within the last half century.

In point of interest and delineation of character we say, without fear of contradiction, that it is not equalled by anything that has emariated from the press for years.

led by anything that has emariated from the press for years.

Editors, elergymen, and literary men generally have vied with each other in bestowing upon it laudatory comments superior to those received by any werk since the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

The writer shows a command of language unequalled by novel writers of the age; while, at the same time, the intense interest which accompanies each and every page in the book is unsurpassed by any work of fiction. We annex a few extracts from the many hundreds of notices we have received in its favor, and will leave the public to decide for themselves, after having read the opinions of others:—

From Rev. T. Starr King.

From Rev. T. Starr King. 'My recollections of the interest of the story (the Mustee,) the nobleness of its purpose and sentiment, and the careful preparation and labor which the style and structure of the work evince, and which I owe to erusal of the manuscript some menths ago, are fresh; and it is from the impulse of these that I still fresh; and it is from the impulse of these that a heartily thank you for the copy ou have sent me; and I commend the book, so far as my words can

From Wendell Phillips, Esq. I have read the Mustee with an interest which leepens as the story advances. Mr. Presbury has nade skilful use of his materials. His plot is excelent, and his characters cannot fail to awaker eartiest sympathy.'

From R. Shelton McKenzie, Esq. Very well written, with an interesting plot, and well distinguished characters. We hope to meet the author again. From the Taunton Gazette.

'An extremely interesting tale, told with a good degree of art, and no waste of paper.' From the New Hampshire Patriot. Equal in highly wrought interest and dramatic effect to anything we recollect in the range of modern fiction. Can be read only with 'bated breath,' eager

curiosity, and thrilling emotion. From the Boston News. Written with great care, and possesses uncom-

From the Salem Observer. 'As a work of fiction as well as one of superior moral aims, it possesses great value.' From the Hartford Courant.

Powerfully written. The characters well drawn, and the incidents well told.' From the New Hampshire Palladium A fascinating work, and does honor to the head heart of its author. Its style is one of great force and purity.'

From the Boston Post. The story is naturally told, and we heartily commend it to our readers and the public. From the Pro. dence Post. 'An excellent story.'

From the Boston Recorder. 'Above the ordinary class of novels, and adjusted to the taste of numerous readers.' From the Providence Tribune. 'The Mustee is a book that will go through the family before it g. es to the library, and, when read, will not be forgotten. It will bear reading a second

From the Schenectady Star. 'The author wields a vigorous pen, and the story cannot fail to interest.' From the Christian Freeman.

One of the best books of the season.

From the Bangor Jeffersonian. 'A story of absorbing interest.' From the Charlestown Advertiser.

· A novel of nncommon ability, -- readable and en-From the Cambridge Chronicle. 'The characters all well drawn.'

From the Bangor Whig and Courier. Attractive even to the mere lovers of something From the Congregationalist.

Well wrought up, and of a high degree of merit. From the Daily Advertiser. 'The plot exhibits decided artistic skill,—the lan-guage manly and chaste, its sentiments sound, and its style bold and vigorous.'

From the Home Journal.

' Very excellent.'

tion, the

SHEPARD, CLARE & BROWN PUBLISHERS 110 Washington street, Boston

Copies mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the March 11. 3tis

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which . flesh is heir to.' But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation have succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensa-

DYSPEPSIA! with all its lesser and numerous evits; and it may be safely asserted, that until the appearance of the Oxygenated Bitters, a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now, under the influence of these Bitters, the rule is to cure, the rare

exception, failure to cure. Read the following, which the subscriber requests us to publish for the benefit of the afflicted: An Obstinate and Inveterate Case of DYSPEP-SIA Cured by the Oxygenated Bitters.

The following, from a gentleman well known in the region in which he lives, ought to satisfy all those WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28, 1858. WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28, 1868.
S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston: Siras—Nine years since, I was attacked by that curse of all diseases, Dyspepsia, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fulness, and bloating of the bowels immediately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, often occasioning nauses, vomiting, acidity, and hesdache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a burden.

acidity, and headache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a burden.

After having tried every known remedy without effect, and despairing of ever regaining my lost health, I was induced to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the good effects of which were immediately visible on my health and system. Before using a whole bottle, I was entirely cured; and I feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as myself to make use of this remeathalls remedy.

remarkable remedy. THEO. CALDWELL. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England.

BREAD.

WITHOUT POWDERS OR YEAST.

We have seen bread so prepared, and can testify that it was light, highly palatable, and very desira-ble. — Boston Herald. The disuse of yeast, sileratus, sods, and all health-destroying mixtures in bread-making is an item that will recommend itself to every house-keeper. — Boston Traveller.

We recommend this work, because we know, from happy experience, that it gives directions how to make the best bread we ever tasted. — World's Crisis.

This light, delicious bread (with flour and water only) can be prepared for baking in a few minutes, and may be eaten warm without injury. We mail the above, with other receipts for healthful cooking, &c.,) for 10 cents; cloth covers, 15 cents.

Your address merely, and one dime, will insure you, by return of mail, the above little work. Persons interested are invited to call and see this delicious bread at Temperance House, 18 and 20, La Grange Place.

February 18.

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### POETRY.

For the Liberator.

WHY A FATHER WAS IMPRISONED! 'A father is imprisoned in Washington for harboring his own child!'

Tune-Oh no, I never mention her. Oh, must we ever mention it? Oh, might it be concealed ! With boiling blood, and brain on fire, We hear the truth revealed : The father now must spurn his child, And say, 'My son, depart! I cannot feed or shelter you.

'You must away, unwarmed, unfed : Nor must it e'er be known. That you, my child, sought shelter here, The father's heart was not of stone

Or press you to my heart !

He could not turn sside. But bade come in his much loved boy, And placed him by his side-And warmed and fed the wandering one :-

Would ye not do the same, Ye fathers ?-- if ve can sav nav. Then man is not your name. A jail for this, the father's doom ! Is this a land of slaves? The Christian name henceforth blot out. And write, 'A land of knaves!

His Maker's voice has sent him forth As lord of land and sea; 'His soul was made to walk the skies'-The child of Deity! We to the nation that shall dare To stifle in its breast The voice of conscience in the soul,

Which pleads for the oppressed ! We call on all with souls not dead, To join this moral fight; Consider well your mission here And vindicate the right. This you can do-will you be dumb When deeds like these abound? Your victims now for mercy call-Will you be recreant found?

### PASS HIM ON.

A LAY OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILBOAD. Pass him on ! Pass him on ! Another soul from slavery won Another man erect to stand. Fearless of the scourge and brand; Another face now lifted up-Lips that drink not sorrow's cup, Eyes no longer dimmed with tears, Breast no longer filled with fear; Limbs that have no galling chain Their free motions to restrain; Back no longer bowed and scored. But with birthright now restored; He that late the burden bore, Felt the lash and pangs untold, To be chattelized no more, Bartered, given, bought or sold-Pass him on !

Pass him on! Pass him on! Every man who hath a son, Every woman who hath borne Child, and bath a heart to mourn O'er the woes by others felt; Every maiden who hath knelt Down in prayer for brother dear, Or a loved one yet more near; Every youth who hath a friend, With his thoughts and hopes to blend, And desireth ave to be Both in speech and action free; Every one who hates the wrong, And would vindicate the right, Help the weak against the strong, Aid this brother in his flight-Pass him on !

Pass him on! Pass him on! Ye whose sires the sword have drawn. And with blood your freedom bought; Ye by whom the truth is taught, That the God who dwells on high Sees one human family In the races of mankind, And would all together bind Blissful as the life above : Ye who speak and wield the pen. Eloquent for rights of men, And would proudly spurn the thought That if you had skins less fair, You might then be sold and bought, And the galling fetters wear-Pass him on !

Pass him on! Pass him on! Though his foes be legion, Though the bloodhounds on his track Yelling, strive to bring him back; Though man-hunters from the South Threat you with the pistol's mouth, And the federative law Would your spirits overawe: Heed them not !- imprisonment ! Take it, and be well content: Heed them not : endure the fine, Grow, through sacrifice, divine : Do as you'd be done unto, Careless of the consequence; Keep the higher law in view; Heed not ruffian violence-

Pass him on! Pass him on! Let him lie your couch upon; Give him raiment, give him food, Give him kindly words and good : Watch and guard his hours of rest. Hide him from the searcher's quest, Through the city wrapped in sleep, O'er the river broad and deep; By the farmstead, through the vale Lighted by the moonbeams pale; O'er the prairie wild and wide, Where the red men still abide, Hunters these, but not of slaves : Far more merciful than they; Storms and tempests, winds and waves. Nought the fugitive must stay-

Pass him on ! Pass him on ! Crime hath he committed none: Would you have him grovelling lie Nobler far to rend in twain. And throw off the voke and chain : Nobler far through darkness grim, Dangers thick besetting him, Freedom thus to seek in flight. 'Scaping from the gloom of night Unto Freedom's glorious morn; From the darkness to the dawn Leapeth he o'er chasms wide : Help him all who help him can, God the Norsh star for his guide Giveth; every fellow-man-

Pass him on ! Rochester, England. H. G. ADAMS. Massachusetts is about to say, in the form o law, ! LET THE PUGITIVE REMAIN,' instead of 'Pass HIM ON!' She means to make her soil at least as free as that of Canada.] -Ed. Lib.

# The Liberator.

MR. GARRISON AT MILFORD. In accordance with previous notice, Mr. Garriso

theme of Peace, and gave us a foretaste of the joy and town; and a Methodist class-leader, who disturbe blessedness which would follow the teachings of one or two of the meetings with his passionate and ignerant denial of our propositions, told us in meeting powerful argument for the doctrine of peace and good-that we deserved to be egged; and yet he had, that tion of the worthless nature of a Christian profession upon the necessity and duty of peaceful and Christian as a test of true discipleship. The practicability of applications to the evil of slavery. To the principles this subject was set home to the heart of the hearer, of the essay we assented, but could not accept either and a thronged house gave evidence that words so the Quaker's or the Methodist's practical application fitly spoken were not to be lost.

sufficient to receive all, and many had to leave. After of treating the subjects in hand. an appropriate hymn, sung with excellent effect, a Though we do not know of making any individual on 'Garrisonian Infidelity' commenced, and continu- accept them very much in individual and i ing was given.

platform was made perfectly free,-a privilege we pose of sustaining the argument, against his co never have in Milford among the self-styled evangeli-cal sects and pseudo-liberalists. Good seed has been The anti-kidnapping petition we have circulated he an ahundant harvest.

Milford again in a few weeks, to lecture on the sub-acknowledge its righteousness, but dare not come ject of the 'Plenary Inspiration of the Bible.' So we themselves to the act. go. Give us agitation, a free platform, and the truth will have 'free course and be glorified.'

'Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.' Milford. (Mass.) March 14, 1859.

#### MISS HOLLEY AT PORTSMOUTH Ровтямочти, March 14, 1859.

been somewhat aroused by the earnest labors of Miss other walked, at which we took turns; and so we Holley, in this city, the last two weeks. Her first lecture in the Temple, on the 6th inst., was received by and stages, which are very convenient when they run an attentive audience, and a very favorable impression in the right direction at the right time; but as they was made on the hearers. Her labors did not end with the lecture, but daily, from house to house, ed them, and took to our saddle and feet, and so wer through the past week, she has broken the bread of independent of all the ordinary vehicular expediencies Anti-Slavery to many willing souls. At one house, Horseback riding is a very common and convenient not falter, but afterwards said to a friend, in the passable at this season, and I have become quite

the household of faith Holley to occupy his pulpit on last Sunday afternoon, curious as well as trying experience, through such which offer she readily accepted, and spoke, from the 12th chapter of Matthew, to one of the largest audi-description. But my proficiency in horsemanship is ences that have been gathered here for a long time on a religious occasion; and, as she spoke the words of practical and useful parts; and I should not, without life, many a countenance bore witness to the truth, as more experience, feel like entering as a contestant for it came from the heart, and reached the heart. The the equestrian prize at any of our Massachusetts Agservice was continued much longer than is usually al- ricultural Fairs. lowed for Sunday worship; but most of the audience felt as if the time was well spent, and, like the inmers have been ploughing since the middle of Febquirers when Paul preached at Athens, said, 'We ruary, and gardeners are preparing their hot as well will hear thee again on this matter.'

Society, the friends of the slave in this place desire than three weeks, and the robin, bluebird, and other to perish may rest upon him and them. It was truly a refresh- of the return of spring. Indeed, it has hardly been ing time-may we not say, a reformation time? It winter at all here (opposite Wheeling, Va.) The was as when the multitude were fed with the blessed thermometer has not once reached zero! Not much loaves; but, as of old, as soon as the hard sayings of Jesus are heard, demanding sacrifiee, how many go away, and follow no more after him! But we will be thankful for what we have heard. The camp of Israel does move forward, and we need more such laborers as Miss H. in the Anti-Slavery vine-

yard. The labors of Miss Putnam have done much good. in her visits from house to house, day after day, leaving line upon line, precept upon precept, with that gentle and persevering labor peculiar to herself. It is like the bread cast upon the waters, and the promises return rejoicing, bearing their sheaves with them.

The loss of the staying hands of our departed munication. He had removed from Unionville, Illifriend James Nowell is keenly felt in our small ranks, nois. He and his excellent wife showed me every but the influence of his life remains with us as a bles- kindness, and aided me much in getting a hearing sed legacy, which will be felt ages to come. May we before the people. not say it, will never die? His house and heart were My first meetings were holden in Fulton, on the always open to the fugitive, who, as he fied to Freedom's land, did not pass by, but went through proud, bigoted place, with a few really excellent peoits door with renewed strength and courage. But ple in it; I am sure not enough to save it from pehe has gone to that rest which remaineth. To all cuniary destruction, and I fear that all hope of moral such it is said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to the salvation is groundless. least of these, ye have done it unto me.'

A FRIEND OF FREEDOM.

# LETTER FROM J. A. HOWLAND.

FRIEND MAY:

ribulation with Western mud. Perhaps Illinois mud and the sound of my voice brought in a few more exceeds that of Ohio in intensity of slimy nastiness; who were passing by. At the close of my remarks but I have found that of Ohio to exceed any thing of a member of the M. E. Church arose, and very kindthe kind that I ever before experienced. And then, ly offered me the use of the Methodist church, and to have it all winter, when we should have snow, as said he would do what he could to get me a good we hear you have at the East, is almost unendur- hearing. I, of course, gratefully accepted the offer

ued almost without interruption hitherto, I have had self crossed over to the me a very favorable campaign, so far as finding abundance of people ready and willing to hear; and I have held, filled with people. I spoke upon Disunion as the both alone and in conjunction with B. S. Jones, who Christian and only method of removing slavery from was with me most of the time for ten weeks, all the the land. When I had closed, a man arose, and said meetings that I had time or strength for. Sometimes he was a Massachusetts man, and arose there to vin we found indifference and apathy, and at a few places, dicate Massachusetts from the vile aspersions that had part of a few fellows of the baser sort, that seemed to ment that colored schools in Massachusetts had been endanger the continuance of the meeting assailed, abolished was false. Also that there was no prejuand occasionally, when stones and clubs were thrown, our own personal safety. Yet none of our meetings white man would not dare walk in the streets of Bos have been broken up, and though hit with their dan- ton with a colored woman, or a man of color with gerous missiles, we have hitherto escaped unhurt. White lady—that I had libelled Massachusetts, &c. But, for the most part, we have had interested and A lady immediately arose, and said she was from attentive audiences, and in many places there has Massachusetts also, and knew that every word I had attentive audiences, and in many places the hear and know what strange said was true. She spoke for some minutes with great things these men set forth. In Deersville, Harrison earnestness, and was heartily responded to by the au things these men set forth. In Deersville, Harrison county, we held four meetings, each of us speaking dience.

I stated that I had not said there was no prejudice. packed audiences sat intently listening to the inter-minable and prolonged addresses, occasionally inter-to say, that there was in the churches, and in Boston

be productive of much good.

In Harrisville, Harrison county, six meetings were held. At four of them, friend Jones was with me, and two I held alone. The house was crowded on each evening, and the audience was quiet and attengave the people of Milford two discourses at the Brick tive to the close of the protracted sessions. Some Church, and a lecture at the Town Hall, on Sunday slight opposition was manifested at the outset, one old last, March 13th. The forenoon discourse was on the Quaker affirming that we ought to be egged out of will to man. The afternoon service was a considera- very evening, read us an essay from a Quaker paper ly spoken were not to be lost.

But the crowning gathering was in the evening.

of eggs as a proper exemplification thereof. But the mass of the people desired to hear, and maintained a Here the masses flocked. Our spacious hall was not quiet respect for themselves and for us, and the manne

brief introduction by G. W. Stacy, and pertinent se-lections from the Bible, read by Mr. G., the lecture sed with our principles; and though not prepared to ed for the space of two hours. Although the position of many was most uncomfortable, being unable to find seats, nevertheless, a patient and attentive hearing was given.

A part of this lecture was a reply to Rev. Mr. in the right direction. We find, wherever we go, George, a Methodist minister, of Natick. This man that the people are discussing the disunion question has suddenly popped up to revive the old warfare upon the notice of, during the course of, and long through which the Abolitionists passed, in 'days of after our meetings, in stores, public places, and in auld lang syne.' He may make a lion-and will, private. In many places, it has formed a prominen when his ability exceeds his meanness. He does his topic of discussion in the village and school-district work in his own way, in the 'coward's castle.' How lyceums, without reference to our meetings. At one true it is that 'instinct is a great matter'! place, the lyceum were discussing the proposition. The Rev. gentleman's vituperation and abuse were 'that the government of the United States is the criticised in a strong and forcible manner, and those blackest despotism that exists on the earth,' and, who heard both sides could not fail to see the unfair- strange to say, only one person was willing, in a full ness and malignity of this clerical traducer. The meeting, to take the negative, and he only for the pur-

sown on our soil, and we feel to rejoice that our labor extensively, and with good success. Many names are is not in vain; and the result, we are quite sure, will readily obtained, and more would be, were it not for The game, so far as this Rev. opponent is concerned, people is with it, but they fear the charge of political will hardly pay the shot, but a door is thus opened to inconsistency. We find that the more prominently save others from priestly cant and wicked hollowness. and actively men are devoted to Republicanism, the We are happy to add, that Mr. Garrison is to visit more unwilling are they to sign the petition. They

But this movement meets a hearty response in the great heart of the people, and will be crystalized into statutes in most if not all the free States, before many years pass over us. Indeed, I almost hope, from the appearances as I read them, that Massachu setts will make kidnapping illegal in the old Bay State, at the present session of its Legislature.

While travelling with Mr. Jones, we had betwee us a small horse and saddle, which, with saddle-bags, and valise behind and carpet-bag before the rider, Many of our usually conservative community have carried one of us, with tracts and baggage, while the

being coolly received and almost repulsed, she did mode of travel here, where the roads are almost im kindness of her large heart—'O, she may yet be proficient equestrian. I used, when a boy, to ride brought to see the truth; she has large benevolence the horses to water, without saddle or bridle, and and a kind soul, but is deceived by the false position also ride the horse to plough, but never, probably, in which the subject has always been presented be- rode ten miles in a saddle till I came to Ohio. But fore her. She too will yet come in, and be added to here, I have ridden more than two hundred miles on horseback the past winter, and walked as much more; Rev. Thomas Holmes very cordially invited Miss mostly in short stages, however, and have had som

will hear thee again on this matter.'

For the Christian liberality of brother Holmes and ing trees. The ground has not been frozen for more spring birds, are carolling merrily in i like your 25 and 30 degs. below zero. J. A. H.

Wrightstown, Belmont Co., O., March 7, 1859.

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. FOSS. FREMONT, (Steuben Co., Ill.,)
March 7, 1859.

My last communication left me in Joe Davies's Co., where all my meetings were successful; the two last (not reported in a former communication) quite as much so as any of the former ones.

yet remain good to those who sow in tears; they shall which place I had been invited to come by C. B. Campbell-of whom I have spoken in a former coin-

My first meeting was on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. We chose this hour because it was not occupied by the various sects. When 3 o'clock came, we found three or four persons in the house. At half-past 3, about six had arrived. At 4, there were about I can heartily sympathize with Mr. Foss in his thirty persons present. I now commenced speaking. The meeting was appointed for Tuesday evening Yet, in spite of rain and mud, which have contin- Well, on Tuesday evening, friend Campbell and my

pocratic violence on the been cast upon her that evening. He said, the state

rupting with questions or objections urged for the society generally, a very wicked prejudice against our most part in a candid spirit; and it cannot but be colored brethen. Still, all I had stated in regard to

hoped that this exposition of truth in that place will be productive of much good.

the schools of Massachusetts was true; but it was ed Presbyterians (Covenanters) and Garrisonian true, too, that this prejudice was fast melting away Abolitionists; and it is a compliment due to the control of the control

with what the bills brought in, made us a large congregation. But now the good man was gone, and I had nothing but the prestige of our good cause on which to rely. Besides, the evening was quite stormy; the result of all which was, the meeting was small. I ought to mention, 100, that great efforts were making to revive the waning life of a man-hating religion. The devotees had neither time nor heart to think of the poor slave, or to attempt at all his deliverance.

ers, such as Dr. Barnes and the like, I did not see one.

Although the maintenance of slavery is not one of the sins spoken against in our fushionable synagogues, we have had a good deal of ministerial demonstration against it this winter in other places. The Covenanters have borne their uncompromising testimony against it in their usual way; Dr. Furness has not let a Sunday pass without, in some way or other, washing his hands of it; and the Quakers, at least of the Hickstite branch, have been more than hiverance.

speak the next evening, and enquired if the house with a fervor which bespeaks, at the same time, her speak the next evening, and enquired if the house could be had for that purpose. No answer was given.

A gentleman, whose name has escaped me, said he had a hall which he would warm and light free of expense. I, of course, gratefully accepted the gen-

more in the same hall to about the same congregation. coming deference. Senator Chesnut (of South Caro-Here ended my labors in Iowa. For their success, all lina) was observed to enter the house just as she was

meetings here were well attended, considering the terrible mud. Oh dear! I lost my own shoes, and came near losing myself. 'Oh! bury me not in the deep, deep' mud! Some how, these Illinoians know how to get through the mud. We of the far East could beat them in plunging through the drifts of Twelve' who organized the New England Anti-Slasnow. The Arab could beat us all in wading through his sand. There is a great deal in one's education.

I will not speak especially of these meetings, as friend Brown intends to report them. Brown intends to report them.

W. and Elizabeth Loomis. I had expected to speak sided at Eagleswood, where, surrounded by his chilthere, in the hall of the Spiritualists, on Sunday; but learning from friend Loomis, before I came to Chicago, that the persons who had invited me to speak hours of Christian faith and Divine illumination. had come to the conclusion that the people needed spiritual food, I sent the appointment to Waukegan. had come to the conclusion that the people needed spiritual food, I sent the appointment to Waukegan. I am to speak in Angola, Ind., on Sunday next, 6th funeral services took place on Wednesday, the Rev. I shall be working my way on through Michi-

gan and Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, home. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent.

# A PROTRACTED SLAVE CASE.

St. Louis, March 13, 1859. Last week, I was in the Circuit Court when the closing arguments were made in the case of Charlotte vs. Chouteau. Charlotte sues for her freedom. This case has been sixteen years in court. Charlotte beat

indignation as he commented upon the testimony of Chief Justice Reed of Canada, who testified to the wicked character of slavery, as he considered it. X.

DR. CHEEVER IN PHILADELPHIA. lence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

the schools of Massachusetts was true; but it was true, too, that this prejudice was fast melting away before the increasing intelligence and moral cultivation of the people—that so far as it regarded walking in the streets of Boston with colored ladies, I had done that same thing frequently, and expected to do so again—that I had witnessed that same thing so often, that I should not expect it to excite any special notice, except with a few low people, who have not yet emigrated to the West, and of whom it might be said that what Massachusetts gained in their departure, Illinois lost in their arrival. So far as I could judge, the effect of the meeting was good. Dr. Benton and his excellent lady gave me the hospitalities of their home for the night.

My next meeting, on the following evening, was in Lyons, exactly opposite to Fulton. There is a little more life in this city. I had, two years ago, in company with Mrs. Colman, spoken in this city. We at that time obtained a good hearing by the kindness of a Universalist minister, who gave up his regular appointment to us. His stated congregation, with what the bills brought in, made us a large congregation. But now the good man was gone, and I had nothing but the presting of our good cause on Abolitionists; and it is a compliment due to the speaker to say that his lecture was listened to with the highest gratification. Dr. Cheever is not an other, as that word is usually understood. In the graces of diction, a fastidious car might find him somewhat lacking; but in power he has few superiors. Any one that has ever heard Beriah Green, in his best days, would be reminded of him in listening to Dr. Cheever. The same nervous, vigorous, fire-and-hammer style which characterized the one, distinguishes the other. In some respects, too, Dr. Cheever is not unlike Garrison. He has Garrison's or Hebrew-prophet-like authority as does Garrison; but he is well acquainted with the Scriptures, and quotes, like him, from them with great force and appropriate to Fulton. There is a l

My next point was at De Witt, in Clinton county.

Rachel Barker Moore, one of the most popular and eloquent of this division of the Society, has made it the sub-Friend Campbell had written to Judge Graham, who had returned an answer, saying, Come on I I found, on my arrival, my bills posted, and every arrangement for the meeting perfectly made. I have held three meetings, very largely attended. Judge Graham and many others gave me the heartiest God speed. The democratic editor was out of the place; consequently, we had no opposition, except a single yelp, from a very small democratic whiffit. I have heard that the editor has taken ample vengeance, in his paper, since his return. It is in my heart to say a good word for De Witt. If I should ever return to the West, there are few places I should visit with more pleasure.

My next meetings were in Clinton, I held one in My next meetings were in Clinton. I held one in the Baptist meeting-house. It was not a large meeting for numbers, but it was a good one, for the audience seemed intelligent and appreciative. I offered to

Alrs. Mott had not visited Washington for sixteen wars. When she was there then, her presence, except to a few, was most unwelcome. Now all was changed. She was cordially received by many of the most influential people, and was respectfully treated by all classes. Her meetings were attended by Southern members of Congress and other slaveholders, and what she said was listened to with all because in the same hall to about the same congregation. Here ended my labors in Iowa. For their success, all credit is due to the ardent zeal, and intelligent and continued labors of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. I hope yet to see them more publicly devoting themselves to the Anti-Slavery work, for which I am sure they are eminently qualified.

My next point was in Elmwood, in Peoria county, Illinois. Here reside our good friends, E. R. Brown and wife, formerly of Chester, Mass. Here I found, on a visit, Hiram Brown, our old ally and faithful friend, the veritable Deacen, of Cummington, Mass. Also, Wm. Dawes and wife, and a Mr. Jenkins and wife, from Massachusetts. These all, by labor and by song, and cash too, gave me efficient support. The

DEATH OF ARNOLD BUFFUM. Died, at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N., at

rown intends to report them.

My next visit was at Waukegan, Illinois. Here I been quickened by intercourse with Clarkson, Wilberforce, Macaulay and their associates. He lectured held one very successful meeting; it was on Sunday; the mud was bad, and the storm raged all day, yet we had a good audience, and I obtained seven subscribers for the Liberator.

I was quite unwell with hoarseness and sore throat. But with the friends' kindness and care, I was almost immediately better, and in a few days well. I spent tafew days in Chicago with our excellent friends, J.

W and Elizabeth Loomis. I had expected to speak.

> son-in-law, in a note addressed to us, says:
> 'We shall miss him sadly, not only from our home, where his cheerful and loving spirit has bless ed us with its presence to the very last hour of his life, but also in our little Sunday morning meeting, which he has regularly and promptly attended, and wherein he has as regularly read appropriate selections from the Scriptures.'—Anti-Savery Standard.

# ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.

(Washington correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.) A slave case, of a somewhat singular character him at first, but the case went to the Supreme Court, has come to my knowledge within the past week. Some years since, a slaveholder in Virginia died, and Court decided that the law of Canada on the slave freed his slaves. The Court decided the emancipa-Some years since, a stavenorder in Agains and reed his slaves. The Court decided the emancipative decided that the law of Canada on the slave conditions, because the Circuit Court decided that the law of Canada on the slave question was matter for the consideration of the jury, and not of the Court, and the case was remanded for a new trial. She beat him again, and the case was reversed and remanded, because the law of Canada on the slave question was matter for the consideration of the Court, and the case was reversed and remanded, because the law of Canada on the slave question was matter for the consideration of the Court, and not of the jury. It was submitted again last week, and Charlotte has succeeded. It will go up to the Supreme Court again.

Some years since, a stavenorder in Again and the slave his slaves. The Court decided the emancipation clause of the will void, and the legatee proceed to sell the manumitted people South. One woman among them was white, or so nearly white that she easily passes for a white woman. This woman her large family of children were sold by the legatee to a trader in negroes, who seems to have a soft spot in his heart. The sale was at the nominal price of \$1,000 for the entire family, with the rebal agreement that the friends of the woman might purchase her, at that price, of the trader, and send her to a free State. The slave-woman's husband was a white man also—I call him her husband, for he ought to be, inasmuch as he is the father of her children. It have seen a letter from one of this woman's white relatives—a Virginia aristocrat, I presume—calling upon the people of the free States the Supreme Court again.

Chouteau is worth one or two millions; is seventy years old, has only one child, a daughter by a slave, whom he has educated. He has a lawyer who fully sympathizes with him, and whose eyes sparkled with his agreed that the woman may go North to solicit money for the purpose. has agreed that the woman may go North to solicit money for this purpose. Several Congressmen contributed liberally before leaving the city, and I hear that one colored man has agreed to pay a couple of hundred dollars out of his own purse to rescue the woman and her children. We see in this case, as in that of the illustrious Bob Butt, that the slaveholding aristocracy know a great deal better how to preach philanthropy than to practise it. They re-present this case as a most deserving one, and they affectionately advise anti-slavery people of Washing-ton and the North to free the woman—but as for

Dr. Cheever's lecture, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., was attended by a large audience, not withstanding the inclemency of the weather. It was the most thorough exposition of anti-slavery truth, in its bearing upon the Church and clergy, that we hear so much about in the newspapers and story-books, I suppose. The trial of Mr. Sickles is still put off, and I hear of indignation against a popular iniquity. The heinonsness of our national sin has impressed itself deeply upon his sensibilities; filling him with a righteous wrath, and causing him to speak as with a tongue of fire.

His discourse on this occasion was the same, substantially, as that delivered a few weeks ago in Albany. Its chief topics were: The Fugitive Slave Law; the Dred Scott decision; the Church; the American Tract Society, and the American Board of Missions. The last three he touched upon incidentally; the others constituted the burden of his address.

It was Dr. Cheever's first appearance in Philadelphia. His audience was made up chiefly of Reform-

a man after Mr. Buchanan's own heart, for he washrewd and unscrupulous. He knew how to man the New York City politicians better than any man in the country, and he was at all times in the conditions of the President. Yet Mr. Sickles was not reality the devoted friend of the Administration. dence of the President. Yet Mr. Sickles we reality the devoted friend of the Admini Fora year past—and this fact shows his artf Mr. Sickles has been on good terms with and has given Mr. D. assurances of his friendship and future support, yet the Presinever for a moment doubted that Sickles hated Douglas. The New York member alternative too sharp for his practice. hated Douglas. The New York member a altogether too sharp for his master. He ha ed and managed him. If you may judge a the company he keeps—a President by thee of his advisers and retainers—James Bucha not stand very high. His most intimate fri confidents, are such men as Dan Sickle loose character, of no principles, adultere mongers, murderers, and wholesale deale These are not exaggerated, urder in Kansas, and the majority of friends are scoundrels, leaving slavery out question. What, then, may we expect from man and such an administration?

# Aver's Sarsaparilla

produce the most effectual alterative that can made. It is a concentrated extract of Para San parilla, so combined with other substance parilla, so combined with other substances of sul greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complains, at that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment or many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

g complaints: —
SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUP. SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINT, ERRATIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PODUR, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RIECU, SCALE HUS, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCERG, DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULDWEEL, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERDEPLAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and inded whole class of complaints arising from Inform OF THE BLOOD.

whole class of complaints arising from Impears
of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promote
of health, when taken in the spring, to expet the
foul humors which fester in the blood at that sason of the year. By the timely expulsion of the
many rankling disorders are nipped in the but
Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare Multitudes can, by the and of this remedy, spar themselves from the endurance of foul crupins and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitited blood whenever you find its impurities busing through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sons; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and signish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is fool, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy letter health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the nabulum of life disordered, there eas he by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out th ordered, there can be r lasting health. Sooner or later son lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the rentastarsapairin ins, and utcerves mean, as remained in of accomplishing these ends. But the wold has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the vitae that is claimed for it, but more because many parations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misked

During late years the public have been middle by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of thes have been frauds upon the sick, for they not any contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often to curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed he use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become accommentation. has become synonymous with imposition and Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. we think we have ground for believing it has vitues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order is secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to the contract of the

# DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has won for itself such a renown for the cur of corvariety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of is virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we are not do more than assure the people its quality is kng up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be rised on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to

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FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Duppepsia, Indigation, Dantery, Foul Stomach, Erysphela, Heidache, File, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Discuss, Lito Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Transers and Sal Rhum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Fill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive catake them pleasantly, and they are the best species in the world for all the purposes of a fumly physic.

Price, 25 cents per Eox; Five boxes for \$100.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, case-and eminent personages, have lent their names to retify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, its our space here will not permit the insertion of the ALMANAC, in which they are given; with allow ALMANAC, in which they are given; with allow descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with that preparations they make more profit on. Demoid AYER's, and take no others. The sick want the los aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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March 11-3w

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